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THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870. No 12.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending Jun thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropiated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and seventy one:

For additional pay of officers, and for pay of instructors, cadets, and musicians, two hundred and five thousand two hundred and ninety-three dollars and twenty cents;

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six thousand five hundred and seventy dollars,

For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants, one hundred and fifty six dollars;

For repairs and improvements, twenty thousand dollars;

For fuel and apparatus, fourteen thousand dollars;

For forage for draught animals, twelve hundred dollars;

For postage and telegrams, two hundred dollars;

For stationery, five hundred dollars;

For transportation, twelve hundred dollars;

For new press, type, and materials for office, and diplomas for graduates, one thousand three hundred dollars;

For cadet registers, class reports, and blanks two hundred dollars;

For compensation to pressmen and and lithographer, one hundred dollars;

For clerks to disbursing officers and quartermasters, one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars;

For clerks to adjustant, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For clerks to treasures, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of the departments of mathematics, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, ordnance and gunnery, practical engineering, civil and military engineering, natural and experimental philosophy, and compensation to attendant, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars;

For miscellaneous and incidental expenses, viz: gas, coal, for lighting academy barracks, mess-hall, and hospital, officers' stables, three thousand five hundred dollars; water pipes, plumbing, repairs, one thousand five hundred dollars; scrubbing public buildings, (not quarters,) five hundred dollars; brooms, brushes, tubs, pails, and wages of police, fifteen hundred dollars; chalk, sponge, and slates for recitation rooms, fifty dollars; musical instruments, repairs for band, and organist in chapel, three dollars; compensation to librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; compensation to assistant librarian, one hundred and twenty dollars; compensation of non-commissioned officers in charge of mechanics, fifty dollars; and compensation of soldiers writing in adjutants' offices, fifty dollars; in all seven thousand six hundred and ninety dollars;

For the departments of drawing, French ethics, Spanish, and the department of chemistry, mineralogy, including one thousand dollars, and no more for the yearly supply of chemicals, glassware, porcelain, paper, for the latter department, four thousand and ten dollars;

For increase and expenses of library, two thousand dollars;

For annual repairs of gas pipes, gas meters, and retorts, six hundred dollars;

For funiture for cadets' hospital, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For repairs and additions to officers' quarters, three thousand dollars;

For fuel for cadets' mess-hall, shops, and laundry, three thousand dollars;

For fire-proof building for public offices and archives, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For rebuilding the north wharf, seven thousand dollars;

For repairing roads, five hundred dollars;

For furniture for soldiers' hospital, one hundred dollars;

For grading, draining, and improving the artillery and cavalry drill ground, two thousand dollars;

For contingencies for superintendent, one thousand dollars.

And hereafter, in addition to the other members of the Board of Visitors to be appointed by the President, according to existing law, to attend the annual examination of cadets at the United States Military Academy, there shall be on every such board two senators to be designated by the Vice-President or President pro tempore of the Senate; and three members of the House of representatives to be designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, such designations respectively to be made at the session of Congress next preceding the time of such examination; and the senators and members so appointed shall make full report of their action as such visitors, with their view and recommendations in regard to the said Military Academy, within twenty days after the meeting of Congress, at the session next succeeding the time of their appointment.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

AN ACT to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in the Congress of the United States.

Whereas the people of Mississippi have framed and adopted a constitution of State government which is republican; and whereas the legislature of Mississippi elected under said constitution has ratified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and whereas the performance of these several acts in good faith is a condition precedent to the representation of the State in Congress: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said State of Mississippi is entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States: *Provided*, That before any member of the legislature of said State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of said State shall enter upon the duties of the office, he shall take and subscribe, and file in the office of the secretary of state of Mississippi, for permanent preservation, an oath or affirmation in the form following: I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, so help me God;" or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be;) or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe, and file the following oath or affirmation: "I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have, by act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed upon me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, so help me God;" or under the pains and penalties of perjury, (as the case may be;) which oaths, or affirmations, shall be taken before and certified by any officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear or affirm falsely in taking either of such oaths or affirmations shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten years, and shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and not more than ten thousand dollars. And in all trials for any violation of this act, the certificate of taking of either of said oaths or affirmations, with proof of the signature of the party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath or affirmation was regularly and lawfully administered by competent authority: *And provided further*, That every such person who shall neglect for the period of thirty day next after the passage of this act to take, subscribe and file such oath or affirmation as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken, to all intents and purposes, to have vacated his office: *And provided further*, That the State of Mississipi is, admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union, upon the following fundamental conditions: First, That the constitution of Mississippi shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State: Provided, That any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of the residence of voters. Second. That it shall never be lawful for the said State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of all other citizens. Third. That the constitution of Mississippi shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the school rights and privileges secured by the constitution of said State.

Approved, February 23, 1870.

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy, namely:

For Bureau of Steam Engineering, five hundred thousand dollars.

For the Bureau of Construction and repairs, one million five hundred thousand dollars; and the following amount of unexpended balances are hereby covered into the treasury, viz: Of the unexpended balance standing to the credit of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, one million four hundred thousand dollars; of the balance to the credit of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, three hundred and ninety-nine thousand dollars; of the balance to the credit of the Bureau of Navigation, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and of the balance to the credit of the Bureau of Yards and Docks nine hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars.

And these sums shall be covered in and restored to the treasury, whether they stand to the credit of said bureaus in the proper books of the Treasurer of the United States, or have been placed to any other account, or are under the control of any officer or agent of the Navy Department: *Provided*, That the money so appropriated shall be expended only for the purpose of procuring materials carrying on the work and paying the employes of the bureaus for which it is appropriated.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION to sell or exchange the site of the custom-house in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, that a more suitable location may be obtained.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder therefor, the present site for a custom-house in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, or to exchange the same for a new and more eligible site, as directed in the following section.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That out of the proceeds of the said sale, or by such exchange, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase or procure a new and more eligible site for a custom-house in the said city of Nashville: Provided, that the cost of the new site shall in no event exceed the amount of the proceeds from the sale or exchange of the present site.

Approved, February 24, 1870.

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the "Bridges' Battery Association," at Chicago, Illinois, certain captured ordnance.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place at the disposal of the "Bridges' Battery Association," at Chicago, Illinois, ten captured twelve-pounder guns of obsolete patterns, now condemned and in store at the Rock Island Arsenal, to be placed around a large and beautiful lot in Rosehill Cemetery, at Chicago, Illinois.

Approved, February 21, 1870.

The *N. Y. Herald* accounts for the late fall in the price of gold in the following spicy manner:

"The immediate precipitating cause in this instance is the remarkable exhibit of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, showing that during the first half of the present fiscal year our exports have been within two million dollars of our imports, leaving the inference that as we have shipped many millions of government bonds and railway securities to foreign countries the balance of trade is in our favor and Europe largely our debtor. Ever since the war our imports greatly exceeded our exports, and the balance has been made up by shipping specie and American securities. It turns out, however, that we have been producing so industriously in the interim of peace that, despite our extravagant importations, we are able to pay our foreign debt in kind. Hence the European demand for our five-twenties and railway securities is placing us on the creditor side of the account and giving us an importation of foreign capital, which only goes to still further develop our resources and enable us one of these days to extinguish the national debt altogether.

An Earthquake.

A correspondent of the San Diego Union writes from San Francisco:

"Analogy is baffled and prophecy silenced for the present, regarding the season in which to expect these dreaded phenomena. On Thursday, February 17th, about quarter past 12, m., San Francisco was startled to such an extent that her bone stood on end and her teeth chattered in her head. Of course you have all been duly 'terrified' by descriptions of our latest visitation in that form. Many writers, I know, possess very vivid powers of description, but I defy any one to give anything like an adequate picture of the effect of an earthquake upon a class of fifty or sixty children assembled in the third story of a brick school-house. The sudden, unaccountable tremor seems to bring with it a rush of terrifying thoughts of danger and death. Some seem to lose all power of action, others seem incapable of doing anything, but increase the confusion by screaming and crying, while some, with white and terror-stricken faces, cling wildly to their teacher, as if she could stay the tumult. The great danger in ordinary cases is that in rushing down the three flights of stairs, some of the children would inevitably be killed or seriously injured. But no one was hurt, and the entire school was completely paralyzed by the greatest event that ordinarily occurs in the

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APRIL 2.....1870.

Parties having business transactions with the WEEKLY ARIZONAN, *and conducting the same by letter, are requested to address "Weekly Arizonan," or the editor. The "Publishing Company" has only a nominal existence, this paper being published by the editor. Letters intended for us, and addressed otherwise than as directed, are liable to go astray and thereby occasion disappointment.*

THE ADMINISTRATION SCHEME.

"Times change and men change with them," and the manner of justice very frequently marks the progress of change. Our Probate court matters furnish an instance of this. Perhaps the most extensive and heartless swindles ever practised in this Territory have been those of which the friends of the deceased were made victims through means of estate matters as administered. Our citizens are of almost every nationality, and it is rarely that any one ever encounters a relative here. In times past the struggle between life and death in the case of a citizen owning property, had no sooner terminated in favor of the latter than a second struggle—a struggle between his friends—arose, as to whom should be awarded the right to administer upon his worldly effects. This was looked upon in those days as a justifiable, even more, an honorable strife, a matter of speculation; as the deceased having no longer any use for his property, and no relative on hand to take possession, of course it must fall into the hands of his friends. Every effort was employed by the administrator to swallow up whatever property remained after the indebtedness of the estate had been discharged. Nor was it it necessary for him to employ any extraordinary artifice to become master of the situation. The Probate court was then, in truth, a most shameful, barefaced, miserable parody upon law, for the construction of which the Judge and Administrator were alike criminal. The administratorship upon a valuable estate was looked upon in about the same manner that a "fat" government contract is regarded in these days, and in many instances proved much more lucrative to the administrator than does the contract to the contractor at present. Indeed, there are men of wealth to-day in Arizona, who owe their start in life to successful administration upon the properties of their deceased fellow-citizens.

But this order has had its periods of beginning and maturity and is now familiarizing itself with its period of decay. The quality of justice in our Probate, as well in the other courts of the Territory, is now as free from contamination as, perhaps, in any State or Territory of the Union. With the present year the cleansing process commenced in good earnest—with Judge Titus of the District court and Judge Anderson of the Probate—and already the work is about completed. Probate matters long since smoothed over and considered settled, are being overhauled from time to time, and the developments consequent to such investigation are in some instances of a character which proves conclusively the wisdom and propriety of this course. The office of administrator is now, no longer sought with that zeal which characterized applicants for the position in former years. It has become a thankless office since equal justice began to be extended to the administrator, the creditor, and the relatives of the deceased.

From the San Diego *Union* of March 17th we have important information regarding the San Diego and Fort Yuma wagon road. Mr. Fox, just returned from making a survey of the road, says that the general character of the country through which it will pass is more favorable than he had anticipated. From the quality of the rock to be removed at many places, he concludes that very little blasting will be required it being possible to accomplish the removal by iron bars.

"He estimates the cost of repairing the road from Mountain Springs down to the opening of the Canyon—four miles—at about $3,000, and thinks that a force of thirty or forty men would complete the work in that section in one month's time. Mr. Fox thinks this part of the work should be undertaken first, and carried forward as rapidly as possible, because after the first of May the weather is so hot in the Canyon that it is almost impossible for men to work. Mr. Fox makes an elaborate report upon the merits of the several routes for a new road, but does not specially recommend the adoption of any one of the at present—his report bearing more particularly upon the repair of the road now travelled."

The people of San Diego are earnest in this matter. The project has now obtained adequate support to place its ultimate perfection beyond a doubt. In this matter the people of San Diego are working entirely for their own interests, but ours being identical, the benefits to be derived from the operation of the road will not be less for Arizona, than for San Diego. Let the people of Arizona, therefore, put their shoulders to the wheel and give such aid as may accellerate the work.

The House Committee on commerce have agreed on a bill providing that 100,000 seal may be killed yearly for the next twenty years unless the Secretary of the Treasury restricts the number. The annual rental privilege for taking these seal shall not be less than $50,000, to be secured by a deposit of Government bonds, and each skin must pay revenue tax of 2 dollars; the business to be leased immediately to responsible parties, to the best advantage to the United States, with leave to run twenty years from the 1st of May next. The lessees are to give bonds in $500,000.

San Diego is forgetting everything except the Fort Yuma road, in her mad career after gold mines. The recently discovered mine is the center of attraction now, but how long it will continue to remain such is another question. Already one writer who told most extravagant stories of the extent and richness of the mineral deposit, writes again to the *Union* and begs to be excused, aknowledging the fallacy of his former statements, which, he says were written under peculiar circumstances and not intended for publication. This New mine is situated on the San Diego River about 40 miles Northeast from San Diego. From the opinions expressed by outsiders as gathered from the Los Angeles papers it may be safe to conclude that the story is at least something more than a mere bubble.

On the 15th of March Governor Safford left Washington en route for Arizona.

"During his visit here" says that Washington dispatch, "the Governor has impresesd the Government with the importance of affording additional facilities for the protection of life and property, thus encouraging the development of the natural resources in Arizona."

Then, the Governor's mission has been a success. For this purpose he visited Washington, and he may well feel proud to return again to his Territory flushed with the victory he has achieved. We never doubted the willingness of Congress to extend protection to us, if made to understand how necessary is such protection; but to overcome the sceptical spirit of that body has been a struggle indeed, and now that this work is accomplished we shall expect to see further developments ere long.

The action of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the question concerning the legality of Indiana divorces, gives full sway to the advocates of that free-and-easy system of possessing and discarding wives and husbands. It declares that Indiana divorces shall by legal throughout the country and provides that a married woman may claim the right to separate herself from her husband whenever such course becomes necessary to the protection of her rights of litigation. This decision is about the direct opposite to that which was expected, and legalizes the recent scandalous death-bed scene in New York, in which the dying scamp Richardson was united in marriage, by Henry Ward Beecher, to the frail and erring Mrs. McFarland, But if the populous cities of the States can stand the curse we of the sparsely peopled Territories can.

The Los Angeles *News* is guilty of the following. It claims that the telegraph has furnished the information. Don't know—expect it's all right though.

"All the world and the rest of makind" have been advised that in Wyoming, last week, a Jury empannelled to try a murder case was composed of six men and six females. All the race of hermophrodites, from brawny Susan Anthony down to the pea-nut lecturers who condescend to afflict Los Angeles, have piped their shrill voices in admiration. The telegraph advises us that the Jury cannot agree. They have, by order af court, been shut up for the four days past, but the end cometh not. The females are married Their husbands are not on the jury, and do not like the aspect of affairs. How the male jurymen like the "situation" we are not advised. Judging from the length of time it takes to agree, however, we judge that they find it not unpleasant."

The *Miner* of March 19th says; "We bear no malice to the present editor of the ARIZONAN and would like to see his paper prosper," and then furnishes an example of this friendly (?) feeling by saying that we are false timid and immoral. This is just the the *Miner* hypocrite as we found him twelve months ago and as we left him only two weeks since. It is quite unnecessary that we undertake to disprove the charge, as our readers cannot fail to observe how malicious, false and contemptible is the representation made by our contemporary. Now, friend (?) *Miner*, since you are aware that "the people of this Territory love Truth," why prate you of mines which have no existence, of productive lands while you have nothing save rocks? If you love strict "Morality" why publicly denounce as *fallen*, two women, or rather girls, because they playfully attired themselves in coats and pantaloons and rode through the street of your village? If you love "Fearlessness," why render yourself guilty of the most cowardly act that ever disgraced journalism, viz: to slander women, as you have those two, through the columns of your paper, and, in the same public manner to comment upon the age a third? If this is all you can claim (and it is all we know) in vindication of your "Truth, Fearlessness, and Morality," fear not that we shall ever detract from your fame by seeking distinction in the same field.

The Grand Jurors of San Diego Complain that the county jail is neither safe nor healthy, and call the attention of the Board of Supervisors to the necessity of procuring some other place in which to confine offenders. It would appear from the nature of the the reccommendation that the authorities of San Diego have been in the habit of sending their prisoners to other counties for confinement—which seems rather "loose" to say the least.

Gold in New York, March 17th, 112¼
Greenbacks, 89¾.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

YUMA DEPOT, March 25th, 1870.

SEALRD PROPOSALS in triplicate are invited for the delivery at this Depot and at Fort Yuma, for the ensuing fiscal year, of three hundred and fifty tons of Hay, more or less.

Bids for a portion of the above will be considered.

The Hay to be of the best bottom grass, in bales of not less than two hundred (200) pounds each; to be delivered at either the Depot or the Post, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Delivery to commence on the 1st of October and to be complete by the 31st of December 1870.

Bidders must enclose with their bids a statement by their proposed sureties, taken before a Justice of the Peace and certified by him, of their intention to give bonds in the sum of seven thousand (7,000) dollars for the faithful performance of the contract, in case it be awarded to their principal.

Bids will be received until 2, oclok P. M. Tuesday May. 15th, 1870, when they will be opened.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the Government.

G. B. DANDY,
a12t6 Bvt. Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.,
A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.
Tucson March 10th 1870.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with provisions of Internal Revenue Laws, Section 19.—that appeals from the action of the Assistant Assessors of this district, in regard to assessments on the anual list of taxes for 1870, will be received and determined at my office in Prescott from the first to the sixth of April next, during business hours each day.

All appeals must be made in writing specifying the particular cause matter or thing, respecting which a decision is desired and stating the error complained of.

Communications sent by mail will receive immediate attention.

HENRY A. BIGELOW,
m26t2. Assessor District of Arizona.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Hampton Brown deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the estate of Hampton Brown, deceased, to present them to the undersigned at his office in Tucson, with the necessary vouchers, within twelve months from the date of this notice. After which time outstanding claims will be for ever debarred.

JOHN H. ARCHIBALD
Administrator.
Tucson, A. T., March 24, A. D. 1870. 4t

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB-DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA
TUCSON, A. T., March 29th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, the 7th day of May next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with forage for the fiscal year commencing July 1st 1870, at the places and in about the amounts following, viz:—

Tucson Depot,	600,000 Grain,	1,000,000 Hay.
Camp Crittenden,	425,000 do.	800,000 do.
Camp Bowie,	800,000 do.	1,300,000 do.
Camp Goodwin or new post in the White Mountains	1,000,000 do.	1,800,000 do.
Camp Grant,	500,000 do.	800,000 do.

These amounts are estimated to be a supply for the several posts named, for the fiscal year above stated, but should it be found necessary to increase the amount of any article at any of the places, then the contractor for that article at that place will be required to deliver the increased amount; and should the amount named for any place be in excess of the actual ruquirements, then the contractor shall only deliver what may be needed—due notice to be given him of any such increase or decrease. Should there be more than one contractor at any post for the article so increased or decreased, the increase shall be delivered by the contractor whose bid is last accepted, and, in like manner, the reduction shall be made from his amount.

It is desired that the grain be at least two-thirds of Barley, and bids for this proportion will be the most favorably considered, everything being equal—the remainder to be of Corn or Barley, at the option of the contractor; but if Corn, to be delivered in the months of December, January, February and March. Bids will however be received for a greater proportion, or all, of corn. All, to be good, sound, merchantable, well-cleansed grain, and delivered at such times and in such quantities as the quartermaster on duty at the place of receival may designate, and subject to his inspection. No white flint corn will be received.

The Hay must be well-cured, merchantable hay, of the best quality that can be had within a reasonable distance of the post for which it is intended; the bulk of it to be cut and put up from this year's crop, in August, September, October and November; to be well stacked at such place in the vicinity of the post, and in such sized stacks as the receiving officer may designate; to be salted if required, (the Quartetmaster's Department furnishing the salt.) and subject to the same inspection as the grain.

Bids for Barley Hay will also be received, to be delivered in July, August and September.

Bidders will please state the price for each article by the pound, and both in gold coin and U. S. currency, and should the bid be made for supplying more than one place, the prices at each place will be separately stated. The prices for Goodwin and the new post to be established in lieu thereof, in the White Mountains, will also be separately stated.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than five thousand pounds, of grain or one hundred thousand pounds of Hay, or ten thousand pounds of Barley Hay; and when the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of persons offered as security will be required.

A clause will be inserted in all contracts that they may be terminated at the pleasure of the government, and no contract shall be considered in force until it has received the approval of the commanding Generals of the Department of California and Military Division of the Pacific.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named. and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order,
J. G. C. LEE,
2al6t Bvt. Lt. Col. and Chf. Q. M.
Sub-Dist. of Southern Arizona.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the

Santa Rita Saw Mill

All orders for lumber left with him wil receive prompt attention.

LAZARA & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.
March 23, 1870; tf.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY & OCHOA & Co.
Jan. 15th 1870. f

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 2.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SMALL POX has almost entirely disappeared. Only one new case has been reported within the past twelve days, and that one has recovered.

THE HOTEL:—So at length we are about to have a respectable hotel; thanks to that everlasting lager beer man, Levin. One week more and a stranger, or anybody else may find hotel accommodations not second to any even in Los Angeles on the West, or Santa Fe on the East.

MR. JOHNSON, an old Arizonan employed as Wagon Master by E. N Fish & Co., a man of rare courage and energy and a jovial good-natured fellow, died of small pox at Arizona City. There have been few men whom death has claimed from among us who have left so many true friends behind. None speak of him except as the soul of jovial good nature, while they couple his memory with all that is honest and good between man and man.

THE STREETS: The Board of Supervisors made one good selection in appointing Saml. Hughes "Superintendent of Streets and Highways." On Tuesday last Sammy took a flutter around the streets upon his official pinions, and created quite a sensation. He had hardly completed his tour among the principal streets before several dozen of Papago Indians might be seen hearing off boxes and baskets filled with debris from the streets, and depositing the same outside the limits of the town. Within one week our streets and plazas have underwent a very great change and now present a clean, healthy appearance.

WE beg to apologize to our readers for publishing the following billingsgate—which, however, we feel to be a duty. It is the first time that we have permitted to appear in our columns, language which it were improper for the most refined or delicate to criticise; but then, the language is not ours; yet, perhaps, better that it had proceeded from one like us—still far back in the 20s—than that it should, as it did, proceed from the lips of one hoary with the frosts of more than three score years. The following is an accurate account of a

SCENE IN HODGES' SALOON, MARCH 26:

Characters—Major Duffield, Postal Agent, and Editor ARIZONAN.

Enter, Major, walks to the bar and takes a drink.

Enter, Editor, takes a seat and looks on at a game of billiards.

Major. Approaches Editor, halts for a moment and then seats himself by his side, "Good evening Mr. D., I have come to tell you in a friendly! gentlemanly manner!! G—d d—n you!!! that if you ever again mention my name in your paper I'll twist your neck clean off at the shoulders!!!!

Editor. Shocked at the bare idea of roaming this cruel world minus his head, "Major! neck I—I—neck—off at shoulders. This would be terrible!"

Maj. Doubling up a hand large enough to cover a game of *solitaire*, "I tell you, you G—d d—n skunk of a whelp, you're a tool of McCormick, and I can twist you both up and crush the juice out of such things as you—or any of McCormick's friends!!" (A voice from the billiard table, "I'm McCormick's friend." Great excitement and cries of 'pool.')

Ed. Scared almost to insanity, "Why! It was a matter of news; and so you may just as well twist off my neck *now* as to do so next week, at which time I shall certainly give a full account of what transpires between us at present, taking care not to omit any of the gentlemanly (?) epithets which you have been pleased to employ; then, of course, my neck must pay the penalty, unless—"

Maj. Glancing ferociously at Editor's throat, "You infernal little——, (excitement at the billiard table, and cries of "Shame!") "If you dare ever mention my name again I'll horse-whip you 'round every street in town! Ah, ah, ah, ah! If you dare!!"

Ed. Contemplating the Major's mallet-like fist while it describes fearful circles around his head, "Well, then, you had better commence preparing that cowhide, for I shall certainly mention your name *at least* once more."

Maj. "You do it then, you d—d——," (cries of 'shame!" and "Major, you're among gentlemen!") "and I'll fix you as I fix all my enemies!"

Exit, Editor; and so the parties separated, one to be mentioned in next week's newspaper and the other to be cowhided. Our portion of the contract has not proven very difficult.

THE NEW SILVER MINE.

The Richest as well as the Most Extensive Mineral Deposit Ever Discovered.

This mine which is in New Mexico some 15 miles from the Arizona line is a most marvellous deposit of ore. Tidings received last Wednesday from the prospecting party who left this place some twelve days previously prove that the reports of the San Francisco papers, so far from exaggerating, have failed to convey any adequate idea of the extent and richness of this deposit. From observations made by the party mentioned it would appear that it is not an ordinary lode, but a mountain of quartz, the base of which covers an area of somewhat more than 400,000 square yards and the height of which is not less than 1000 feet. From the base of the mountain "spurs" shoot forth in almost every direction, some of which have been traced to a very considerable distance. By the simplest processes of assaying the "croppings" have yielded as high as $200 to the ton, while fragments from the main body of the rock have yielded as high as $2,300 to the ton.

The following is an extract from a letter to Mr. Hodges, written by one of the party. "We have reached the mine, and hopeful though we were at starting out, yet we were not prepared to witness anything so infinitely beyond our expectations. Here, above ground, lies sufficient quartz to keep a score of mills in constant operation for a whole lifetime.

This news has almost depopulated the town. Every one is rushing to the mine and still the cry is "come! come! There is enough for all." The first party who went thither consisted of some 20 or 30 and on Friday an additional 20 or 30 left for the scene. Everybody is excited and of those who remained in town we find groups assembled at every corner "talking mine" and apparently oblivious of everything else.

AN EXPLOSION:—On Saturday evening last a disastrous explosion of gunpowder occurred at a store-house belonging to Lord & Williams, situated on Hodges street. A load of hay which had been deposited in the yard, within a few feet of the store-house door, on Saturday morning, accidentally caught fire about noon, when a party of men repaired to the spot for the purpose of extinguishing the fire. They had just arrived and commenced operations when the fire communicated with three kegs of gunpowder within the building, and produced one of the grandest, as well as one of the most destructive scenes imaginable. The building, constructed of adobes, was instantly torn to atoms, the walls being thrown to a distance of twelve or fifteen feet and fragments of the roof carried to the height of 40 or 50 feet into the air. So soon as the cloud of smoke and dust had cleared away a most melancholy spectacle presented itself In one blanckened, smoking, burning mass lay boxes, baskets, tables, chairs and portions of the roof of the building. Three boxes containing rifle ammunition had just caught fire from some burning furniture when a Mexican, whose name we have been unable to learn, observing the danger—there being a couple of hundred person assembled around the ruin—heroically rushed to the spot, seized the boxes, one after another, and carried than out upon the street. As he passed through the crowd bearing the charred boxes laden with death, we could not avoid noticing his thread-bare suit, and felt that there, indeed, were heart and nerve worthy of a higher sphere in life.

The property lost, which, it is thought, will amount to several thousand dollars, was principally that of the Arizona Mining Company, A large quantity of acids and many of the papers belonging to the Company are among the missing articles.

Fortunately no person was hurt, albeit portions of the building were hurled among those engaged in removing the hay.

THAT SPEECH:—Owing to the press of matter in last issue we were unable to give even a synopsis of the speech of Don Leopoldo Carrillo, upon the occasion of the departure of Gen. Devin. The Don was brief, but to the point, and upon returning to town, (having been one of the party by which the General was escorted,) gave a social entertainment to his friends, at his residence. He has our thanks for that exchange by which we found ourself comfortably seated in a buggy and by which the Don found himself astride the angular back of a most extraordinary quadraped.

A PAPAGO DEMOSTRATION:—On Sunday last some 8 or 10 Papago women, carrying baskets of wood from a forest of mesquet, some three miles from town, were met by two Mexicans who, it is alleged, attempted to commit an outrage upon one of the women. So soon as their intentions became obvious, one of the women dropped her basket and "put out" for the Papago Village, about two miles distant, to inform her lord and the other braves of the occurrence. No sooner had she communicated the startling intelligence than some 30 warrious started for the scene of desecration, armed with rifles, bows and arrows, clubs, rocks, etc. Sweeping through Main street at a breakneck speed they reached their better halves and found everything tranquil—their squaws having combined their strength and courage, attacked the would-be destroyers of their honor and put them to flight. But the assurance by their squaws that everything was just as it should be, could not satisfy the injured feelings of the Papago braves, so deploying over the whole country between the scene of the assault and Tucson, they commenced a dilligent search, and were rewarded by routing out and capturing the offenders. Not wishing to take the law in their own hands they gave their prisoners to understand that they intended bringing them before the "Council of the White Man" and so obtain redress in accordance with the laws of the land, and that if they refused to be taken thence, they must then and there suffer the consequences. The Mexicans seeing that there was no appeal from the decree, accepted the terms and soon arrived at the court-house in charge of their swarthy escort. They were locked up in jail, and examined on Monday before Justice Tunge, and, in default of bail, were held over to answer for their conduct at next session of the District Court.

OUR POLICE:—It might be well to remind our policemen that they are paid by the people, not to stand with folded arms and permit drunken, disorderly men to occupy the town, but to keep order, and do their duty generally. If our night watchman will do his duty, and place a few disturbers behind the grating in yonder edifice Judge Tonge will do his duty in disposing of said criminals. Said nocturnal functionary is quite officious, even during the hours of day, and has been heard to express regret that a certain inoffensive citizen did not happen to get into a difficulty that he might have had the satisfaction of carrying him off to jail. Now, this is not the class of man to whom the public safety should be entrusted, and it would be well to send him to "hunt a roost" somewhere else and substitute some one who is not afraid to proclaim himself in the presence of roughs.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a regular term of the Probate Court for Pima county will commence on the first Monday in April 1870, and will continue from day to day until all unfinished business is closed up. All executors and administrators who fail or neglect to appear and make their final settlements or quarterly reports on the first day of said term, will be prosecuted according to law.

By order of the Probate Judge.
F. H. GOODWIN,
Clerk Probate Court.

Tucson, Pima County, A. T. }
March 21st 1870. } 2w

NOTICE!

Estate of Lewis Anthony, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned executor of the estate of Lewis Anthony, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at the town of Florence, in Pima County, or to J. E. McCaffry Attorney at law, at his office in the town of Tucson in said county.

Tucson, March 8th, 1870.
12m4 M. L. STILES, Executor.

NOTICE!

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Brown deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the undersigned, at his Store in Tucson, County of Pima, and Territory of Arizona within twelve months from the date of this notice, after which outstanding claims will for ever be debarred.

E. N. FISH,
Administrator,
Tucson, A. T., '12,8t
February 8th, 1870.

THOS. P. DUFFIELD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
ja22tf

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFREY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN STREET
TUCSON. A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

PIONEER BREWERY
TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER. ALE and PORTER Constantly on hand.
ALSO
FREE LUNCHES.
A. LEVIN & CO.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO
San Francisco and Fort Yuma, Califo
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Tucson,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the publi generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES,

We keep constantly on hand at
ARIZONA CITY
The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.
COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.
All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is
ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.
"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot
Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf,

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS
LORD & WILLIAMS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of
General Merchandise
INCLUDING
Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing. Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,
And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a
First Class Wholesale Store,
Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.
E. N. FISH, & CO.
Main Street, Florence, A. T.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS
IN
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.
We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

PIONEER MILLS!
W. BICHARD & Co
ADAMSVILLE, A. T.
Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.
January 22, 1870.

WHEAT'S SALOON.
BY
GOLDTREE & Co.
Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.
The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.
February 25, 1870. tf

TUCSON BREWERY.
BY
SALES & SMITH.
North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.
The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

The Explosion of a Humbug.

The Red River Rebellion has at length "pegged out," we might say, has *Winnepegged* out, and suggests a new phrase to express the fizzle of humbugs in general. That is what this was at the start, and all the way through. Those half-breeds never sought independence and, much less, annexation. They were dissatisfied, from fear that they might lose their title to the land upon which they had squatted; and a few men among them, Jo. Rolette, and Strutsman, of Pembina, incited the commission of a riot, and the occupancy of Fort Garry, important only because it contained a supply of Hudson Bay Company's stores. All else that has been done has been the merest farce, except McDougall's retreat, which was forced, not by the Red River tribes, but because Jo. Rolette and Strutsman had caused them to be refused articles of food at Pembina, by frightening the tradesmen at that place with stories of United States' interference, and that to furnish supplies to McDougall would be treason. The convention, proclamation, etc., have been saucy nonsense and rigmarole, over which their authors laughed in their composition. The column after column published in the *Press* has, half of it been pure invention, and the balance a grotesque exaggeration. The entire affair never amounted, in extent nor importance, to a tenth part of what the New York anti-rent riots did. There has never been a time when the outbreak would require the exertion of two companies of troops in its suppression. These would have reached there early in the summer had not the disturbence been peaceably ended, as it has. These people express unbounded surprise at the notice their little friendly demonstration has attracted. They hear with astonishment that the St. Paul Press has published, and when they receive notice that Senator Ramsey proposes a *plebicistum*, they will hasten to their Sioux dictionary to find out what thundering operation is to be provided, and whether they can go through without stripping off their breechclouts.

We shall accept with complaicency our share of the ridicule. We were flooded with spontaneous letters from there, of a similar purport of those published in the Press. We gave place to two or three and then became satisfied of their spurious character. The other newspapers who were humbugged in the same way, adhered to the sensation sell, and the Press is still trying to make out that it was a great affair. It never was even a great fizzle, and is not now, outside of the Press letters and Pamby's speech, which is the most ridiculous part of the whole.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

The Religious Amendment.

"On next Thursday, the 3d of March," says the Pittsburg *Despatch* "we believe, the convention to amend the constitution so as to recognize God and Christianity in that instrument will meet in this city. We are not, as we have said before, in favor of this 'reform.' We are opposed to it for three reasons—first, because it would serve the cause neither of God nor Christianity to have such an amendment adopted; second, because such an amendment if adopted, would only be the cause of a harmful contest among the sects, and third, because such an amendment is unnecessary, God and Christianity being already acknowledged in the Constitution. In the first place, interpolating religious phraseology into legal documents never has saved and never can save a single soul, but serves only to make the phraseology contemned by reason familiarity. The attempt to legislate the United States into Christianity is the very summit of absurdity. In the second place it is manifestly impossible to propose just that recognition of Almihgty God and Christianity upon which even Christian sects can agree, to say nothing of Jews and Rationalists who are supposed to have equal rights in this country with everybody else. Some will want it it more general, some will want it more specific than any convention can agree on. Some will wish it wrested to suit the theology of their sect. Others will strive to pull it their way. The result would certainly be that any such amendment, even if adopted, would either be so general and vague as to be ridiculous, or so specific as to cause more dissatisfaction than if none at all were adopted. In the third place the required recognition of God and Christianity is already in the constitution, and that in such a way that it happily offends nobody. It is found in the last clause where it declares that this constitution was signed "in the year of our Lord" 1787. The "year of our Lord!" is not that a recognition of 'Almighty God and Christianity' as complete as desirable?"

An Unnatural Stepfather.

We publish the following, from the local of the San Bernardino *Guardian*, to show what the people there think of Arizona as a country. The action of the citizens of San Bernardino in the matter is, however, deserving of the highest praise, as Arizona, though a good country for *men* of enterprise, would prove a melancholy refuge for a boy of 8 or 9 years:

"A few days ago, a boy about 8 or 9 years of age came to this town, on his way to Arizona, in charge of a teamster. Upon being interrogated as to his object in going so far from home for one so young he stated in substance, that his name was Frederick Wilhelmn Walter; that he resided at Los Angeles, under the care of J. Murat, a well known brewer of that city, who is his stepfather; that his father had been dead some years, leaving considerable property in the care of guardians, all of whom are dead but one, Mr. Frank Ebner, 4th street Sacramento, that his stepfather had treated him with extreme cruelty, and finally furnished the teamster with provisions enough to take him to Arizona. The boy's statement arose the indignation of some of our citizens, and the Probate Judge has caused the boy to be detained until the Guardian at Sacramento can be written to. To send a boy of such tender years into such a country as Arizona, exhibits a depravity of heart unparalleled, and we hope, for humanity's sake, there are extenuating circumstances in the case. At all events our citizens are thoroughly convinced of the truth of the boy's statement.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan. 1, '69. 32

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oOo:—

This Pioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

CASH STORE!

—o—

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season,

CLOAKS

SHAWLS

BOOTS

SHOES

SLIPPERS

LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS

PRINTS

MUSLINS

DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

large stock of Old Rye Whisky and best California Wine and Brandy.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

n12

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR. which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF, Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CAPES
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Tucson Depot, A. T.
March 4th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quintuplicate, will be received at this office until Tuesday the 19th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for supplying the Subsistence Department at this place with good, marketable FRESH BEEF on the block, for one year, commencing July 1st, 1870. The beef to be of equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the acting Commissary of Subsistence.

Bidders are requested to state the price per pound, both in coin and currency, at which they will supply the beef required.

Each bid, unless the responsibility of the bidder is otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that they will become his sureties.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. P. Small.
Chief C. S., Department of California.

J. G. C. LEE,
m19t5. Brevet Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.
A. C. S.

NOTICE!

The United States vs. Policarpio Moreno } In the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona—County of Pima.

To Policarpio Moreno, defendant above named.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint in this action filed with the clerk of this court, at Tucson, in the county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, within the time hereinafter designated, after the service on you of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, to wit: if the defendant is served within the county in which this action is brought twenty days; if the defendant is served out of the county, but in the District in which this action is brought, thirty days; in all other cases, forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court, that certain property hereto described belonging to you, seized for violation of the revenue laws of the United States, and more particularly described in said complaint, be condemned and forfeited to the United States.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1870.

(SEAL)

OSCAR BURKALEW,
f19t9 Clerk Dist. Court, U. S.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly, two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINE. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct 4, '67.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870. No 13.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year	$7,00
One copy, six months	$4.00
One copy for three months	2,00
Single numbers, each	25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

CHINA—1868.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA, OF JUNE 18, 1858.

By the President of the United Statet of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, certain additional articles to the treaty now in force between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, signed at Tientsin the 18th day of June, 1858, were concluded and by their plenipotentiaries at Washington, on the 28th day of July, 1868 which additional articles are, word for word, as follows:

Additional articles to the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire of the 18th of June, 1858.

Whereas since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto, the President of the United States and the august sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire, have named for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and his Majesty the Emperor of china, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-Kang and Sun Chia-Ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated high envoys and ministers of his said Majesty, and the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that, in making concession to the citizens or subject of foreign powers of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that empire for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said land and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any power or party which may be at war with or hostile to the United States the right to attack the citizens of the United States or their property within the said lands or waters. And the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party of their property with which they may be at war on any such tract of land or waters of the said empire. But nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile power or party upon their citizens or their property. It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been or shall hereafter be granted by the government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese authorities of their right of jurisdiction over person and property within said tract of land, except so far as that right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation in the Chinese dominious which may nothave been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the piscription of the Chinese government and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the treaty stipulations of the parties.

ARTICLE III.

The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint consuls at ports of the United States who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the consuls of Great Britain and Russia, or either of them.

ARTICLE IV.

The twenty-ninth article of treaty of the 18th of June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith, it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead, of whatever nativity or nationality, shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

ARTICLE V.

The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjets, respectively, from the one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

ARTICLE VI.

Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. And, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence, as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside, and, reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

ARTICLE VIII.

The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, his majesty the Emperor of China, reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that if at any time hereafter his imperial Majesty shall determine to construct or cause to be constructed works of the character mentioned within the empire, and shall make application to the United States or any other western power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will, in that case, designate and authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such application, the Chinese government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their service.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[SEAL] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

ANSON BURLINGAME.
[SEAL] CHIH-KANG.
SUN CHAI-KU.

And whereas the said additional articles have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said additional articles to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventh, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[SEAL] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT making an appropriation to defray the expenses of witnesses in the investigation by the military committee in reference to the sale of cadetships.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses incurred by the committee on Military Affairs in conducting the investigation ordered by the House of Representatives by resolution of February fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Approved, February 24, 1870.

The Duel at Madrid.

The account of this tragedy, as given by telegraph, is as follows:

On the morning of March 12th the duel between the Duke de Montpensier and Enrique de Bourbon took place at Madrid, and resulted in the death of the latter. The seconds of the Duke were D'Erts Cardova and Alaminos, those of the Prince were Señor Rubjo and another, name unknown. Both were Republican Deputies in the Constituent Cortes.

The duel created immense excitement. It was brought about by insulting letters written by the Prince, branding Montpensier as a conspirator, and calling him a bloated, French pastry cook.

The Prince won the choice of weapons and ground, and the right to the first shot. The distance was ten paces, the combatants firing alternately; weapons, revolvers. The first and second shots by the Prince missed; his third bullet grazed the cheek of the Duke, causing a slight wound. Montpensier's first shot missed, the second slightly wounded the Prince; the third proved fatal, the ball entering the forehead of the Prince and killing him instantly.

The Duke exclaimed: "My God! What have I done?" and swore to protect the Prince's children.

Montpensier and the seconds are in Madrid. They have not been arrested. It is thought the affair will injure the Duke's chances for the throne. When the Duke had fired twice the seconds attempted to effect a reconciliation, but the Prince was furious and refused all offers. It is rumored that French intrigue is at the bottom of the duel.

The funeral of the Prince took place on the 14th without any public demonstration.

The Local Paper.

The Los Angeles *News* makes the following worthy remarks regarding the duty and necessity, on the part of a community, to support its local paper:

What tells us so readily the standing of a town or city as the appearance of its paper? and its youth or its age can as well be determined by observing it as by a personal notice. The enterprise of its citizens is depicted by its advertisements, their liberality by the looks of the paper. Some papers show a good, solid healthy foundation, with plethoric purses and well to do appearance generally. Others show a striving to contend with the grasping thousands around them, trying hard to wrench out an existence from the close-fisted community around them. An occasional meteoric display in its editorial columns, shows that it can do if it had the means, but it cannot continue in the expensive work until more support comes, which ought to be given readily. Take your home paper—It gives you more news than New York and other papers; it talks for you when other localities belie you; it stands up for your rights; you have always a champion in your home paper, and those who stand up for you shall certainly be sustained. Your interests are kindred and equal and you must certainly rise and fall together. Therefore it is to your interest to support your home paper, not grudgingly but in a liberal spirit—as an agreeable duty, as an investment that will amply repay the expender.

Josh Billings Advises Girls.

If husbands could be took on trial as cooks are, tew-thirds of them would probably be returned, but there don't seem tew be any law for this. Therefore, girls, yu will see that after yu git a man you have got to keep him even if yu lose on him. Consequently, if yu hav got any cold vittles in the house try him on them once in a while during scouting season, and if he swallers them well and says he will take some more he is a man who, when blue Monday comes will wash well.

Don't marry a pheller who is always a telling how his mother duz things.

A man whose whole heft lies in musick (and not very hefty at that), ain't no better for a husband than needlin powder, but if he luvs tew listen while you sing sum gentle ballad, yu will find him mellow and so soft.

But I must say one thing, girls. If yu kan find a bright-eyed, healthy and well-ballasted boy, who looks upon poverty az easy az a child looks upon wealth—who had rather sit down on the curbstun in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and eat a ham sandwich than go inside and run in debt fur his dinner and toothpick—one who is armed with the kind of pluck that mistakes a defeat for a victory, my advice iz to take him body and sole—secure him at wunst, fur he iz a stray trout or a kind ekase in our waters.

Take him, I say, and build onto him, as hornets build onto a tree.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 9.....1870.

THE BURRO MINES.

We have found it! The greatest treasure ever discovered on the continent, and doubtless the greatest mineral treasure ever witnessed by the eyes of man. We last week gave a description of the mines and stated at the same time that they were in New Mexico. As regards their location there is, however, a doubt; it being stated by some that they lie a few miles West of the line describing the boundary between the two Territories, and by others that they are East of the same line. It is however, a matter which involves more of curiosity than of real interest as to the Territory in which they are situated. So long as their existence is a decided fact they will be certain to cause immigration, and thereby bring about the early development of this Territory.

Many of the old pioneers who, having never lost confidence in Arizona as a rich mineral country, have remained with her through all her varied troubles for a period of more than fourteen years, are now, at length, about to reap the reward of their fidelity to the land from which so many of a less stern will have fled in terror. So great was the fear inspired by the numerous accounts of Apache ravages in Arizona that nothing less than a truly marvellous discovery could ever overcome the fears and distrust of outsiders, in so much as to influence them to engage in prospecting the country, much less to engage in working its mines which had already been discovered.

No person who has travelled through Arizona will deny that it exhibits a better appearance, as a gold and silver bearing country, than any other place on this continent. And not only in a geological point of view does this appearance manifest itself; for, if we turn our attention to the past, and look for evidence from the work of others who were here in past ages, we find records, of an imperishable type, left by the hands of men, but of what race, or at what date must, perhaps, for ever remain a mystery. North of the Rio Gila, in the wildest, the most unknown and desolate districts of the Territory, the explorer fruquently meets with ruins of human habitations—the style of architecture going to prove that such were not the habitations of the present worthless race of people generally regarded as aborigines. In the neighborhood of mines are also frequently found a peculiar class of ruins which, judging from the evidences that the stones of which they were built betray, of having been submitted to the action of fire, are supposed to be those of smelting furnaces of an obsolete pattern.

The mines under consideration furnish another evidence of early explorations made among the mineral districts of Arizona. At several points the rock bears evidence of having been hammered by rude implements, while detached fragments strewn around at such places show that the miners were not altogether unsuccessful. At one point where the rock is of a shattered character, a cave or tunnel has been discovered. Upon removing the the loose stones by which the entrance was partially concealed, the horizontal depth was found to be about seven feet. On either side the rock was found to be of a more solid character and wonderfully rich.

About one hundred yards from the main lode stands the ruin of a stone building of an exceedingly rude style of architecture. This building would doubtless long since have been reduced to a shapeless mound were it constructed on the usual plan found to exist in the other ruins; but its walls are infinitely more massive, and seem as imperishable as the rock itself; on the whole, the structure is one which nought in nature save the shock of an earthquake could be considered sufficiently powerful to disturb. The cedar timbers of the roof are still in a good state of preservation, and might, in their present situation, remain so for centuries—removed, as they are, from the ground, and exposed to no other destroying influences than those wind and rain.

Nor will the wonderful stories told by some of our old people be hereafter regarded as mere fantasy, as in the past. One of our old men, a Mexican, now in his sixtieth year, and who was born upon the spot where he now lives, says he remembers the time, while he was yet a boy, when the inhabitants went regularly to the mountains with their *burros*, and after an absence of three days returned—the large bags made from cowhides and slung across the backs of their animals, filled with silver-bearing rock. This rock was then put through a process of smelting, each cargo yielding about five pounds of silver.

This is in substance one of the stories told by the old man, and he tells many others of a nature nearly similar. He believes the mines from which this rock was obtained to be inexhaustible, and says the work was not abandoned until the time that the Jesuits were expelled from Arizona. About that time the Indians arose and butchered about a hundred of the inhabitants; the work was then abandoned, and as the Indians have ever since continued hostile, was never resumed.

His stories, it is true, may seem extravagant, but when it is considered that they are corroborated by history, the most sceptical will feel inclined to give them a little consideration. Professor Lamborn, discoursing upon the characters of silver ore, speaks of a mass of virgin silver weighing 2,700 pounds, which was found near the Mission of San Xavier del Bac, (nine miles from this town;) that records are extant in the archives of Spain showing that suit was brought on by the crown officers to obtain this mass of silver from the owners—pleading that it was a public curiosity and, therefore, should belong to the King.

When we consider the many evidences which we have seen, and the many reports which have been confirmed to our satisfaction, we cease to doubt the existence of immensely rich deposits of the precious metals in the neighboring mountains. Already one of those deposits has been discovered in the neighborhood of Burro Mountain, and careful prospecting will doubtless lead to the discovery of others during the coming summer.

In these mines lie the marvellous discovery before referred to as necessary to give an impetus to mining pursuits in Arizona. Of the explored parts of the Territory a tract of land ten miles square cannot be found, in which gold or silver may not be discovered, and much unknown wealth will doubtless be brought to light within the next few months, by miners from California and elsewhere who have already commenced flowing into Tucson, and hence into the mountains to the South and East. This will prove the most effective warfare ever conducted against the Apache; for miners will not suffer themselves to be driven off by savages when fame and fortune promise to reward courage, perseverence and industry.

McCormick in Congress.

McCormick still keeps hammering away at Congress. From a discussion on the Indian Appropriation Bill on the 28th of February, as published in the *Globe*, we have the following.

Mr. McCormick, of Arizona. It seems to me that one cause of misunderstanding upon this floor, and one, perhaps, that has led to some confusion in the remarks made upon the subject, is that gentlemen here are inclined to look upon the Indians as all alike. Now, we have in the Territory of Arizona from thirty to thirty-five thousand Indians. We have Indians there of every style and character. We have Indians that differ as much from each other as Americans do from Japanese or Chinese. We have a class of Indians whose tendency is to civilization. We have a large class whose tendency is to barbarism, who are as wild as the birds of the air or the beasts of the mountains. We have therefore, to pursue a varying course toward the Indians in that Territory and in all our frontier country. I would go as far as any man upon this floor in protecting friendly Indians under all circumstances and at all times, and I am not opposed to the appropriation of any reasonable sum of money for the care of such Indians.

I think the appropriations for friendly Indians for years past have been altogether too small. I should like to see them generously increased; but if war is necessary, absolutely necessary, with any of the Indians—and I believe it is—let us have war in every sense of the term; let us strike heavy and strike hard. This is the humane way; this is the economical way; this is the only way. And without undertaking to speak in detail of this particular case in Montana—for I know nothing of it excepting what I have seen in the newspaper reports, and I cannot believe them—I do say that there are cases of Indian atrocities and outrages occuring every day on the frontier that demand the most vigorous treatment on the part of our troops; that it were a fatal mistake to trifle with; that it were the climax of folly to apologize for or let go unavenged. Hundreds of valuable lives and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property would have been saved in Arizona had the Government placed a military force there sufficient to make an unintermitting aggressive war upon the relentless Apache, a war which by its very force would long since have brought him to terms. Millions of dollars would have been saved to the Government; the lives of hundreds of Indians would have been saved.

There is nothing so discouraging to the soldier on the frontier, after he has dealt a severe and telling blow against hostile Indians, after he has won the approbations of the settlers and shown himself capable of protecting our frontier settlements; there in nothing so discouraging, after having done this, as to have word come back to him from the East that he has been guilty of a great wrong, has exceeded orders, and outraged humanity, in the best interests of which he may have been working. Gentleman should be careful how they condemn an officer engaged in Indian warfare, until they are in possession of all the facts. No warfare is more trying, and no officers as a rule are so poorly rewarded as those upon the frontier.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

SAN FRANCISCO.....March 9th, 1870

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office, until 12 M., on THUSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1870, for the Transportation of Government Stores during the fiscal year, commencing July 1st. 1870, and ending June 30th, 1871, between the following points, viz.

I.

From Halleck Station, Nevada, to Camp Halleck, Nevada—200 Tons, more or less; distance about 12 miles.

From Winnemucca, Nev., to Camp Winfield Scott, Nev.—75 Tons, more or less; distance about 45 miles.

From Winnemucca, Nev., to Camp McDermit, Nev.—69 Tons, more or less; distance acout 60 miles.

From Reno, Nev., to Camp Bidwell, Cal.—169 Tons, more or less; distance about 215 miles.

II.

From Winnemucca, Nev., to Fort Boise, Idaho Territory—70 Tons, more or less; distance about 250 miles.

From Winnemucca, Nev., to Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, Idaho Territory—70 Tons more or less; distance about 135 miles.

From Reno, Nev., to Camp Warner, Oregon—200 Tons, more or less; distance about 281 miles.

III.

From San Francisco to Camp Gaston, Cal—150 Tons, more or less; distance about 290 miles. Stores to be taken from Storehouses in San Francisco.

From San Francisco to Camp Wright, Cal via Petaluma—49 Tons, more or less, distance about 192 miless. Stores to be taken from Storehouses in San Francisco.

From San Francisco Cal. to Camp Klamath, Oregon—55 Tons, more or less; distance about 484 miles. Stores to be taken from Storehouses in San Francisco,

IV.

From Ehrenberg, on Colorado River; To Camp Whipple, A. T.—275 Tons, more or less; distance about 177 miles. To Camp Date Creek, A. T.—210 Tons, more or less; distance about 117 miles. To Camp Verde, A. T.—120 Tons, more or less; distance about 216 miles.

V.

From Camp Mojave, A. T., to Camp Toll Gate, A. T.—160 Tons, more or less; distance about 125 miles.

VI

From Yuma Depot, A. T., to Camp McDowell, A. T.—425 Tons, more or less; distance about 222 miles.

Bids to state in each case the price per pound, in gold, for the whole distance.

Bidders will in every case, state in their bids the smallest number of days they are willing to contract to deliver the Stores at their respective destinations after they are turned over to them for transportation

All bids to be made in triplicate, with copy of advertisement attached to each bid. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of one thousand dollars (a certified check preferred), as a guaranty that the bidder will execute the contract if awarded to him.

Bidders will state the names of their sureties to the required bond.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division Commanders

The right to reject all or any of the bids is reserved, if it be considered for the interest of the service to do so.

Any further information in reference to the Freight to be transported, Routes, etc., can be had on application at this office.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed "Proposals for transporting Army Supplies from ——to——."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bvt. Brig. Gen and Chief Qr. M. Dep. Cal.
a9t3.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that I have this day deputized J. E. McCaffry county Recorder and ex-officio Probate clerk, and he will perform the duties of said office during my absence.

F. H. GOODWIN.

Tucson, April 4, 1870.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Department of California.
San Francisco, March 10th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 M., on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, 1870, for the transportation of 1100 tons (more or less) of Government Stores, from San Francisco to Tucson, A. T., for the fiscal year Commencing July 1st, 1870, and ending June 30th, 1871.

Bids to state in each case the price per pound, in gold coin, for the whole distance.

Bidders will state the route by which they propose to transport the stores.

Bidders will, in every case, state in their bid the smallest number of days they are willing to contract to deliver the stores at their destination, after they are turned over to them for transportation,

All bids to be made in tripliate, with copy of advertisement attached to each bid. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of two thousand dollars (a certified check preferred) as a guarantee that the bidders will execute the contract if awarded to him.

Bidders will state the names of their sureties to the required bond.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division Commanders.

The right to reject all or any of the bids is reserved, if it be considered for the interest of the service to do so.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Transporting Army Supplies from San Francisco, Cal., to Tucson A. T."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Q. M. Dep. Cal.
ap9t5

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday May 21st. 1870, for supplying the U. S Quartermaster's Department at this post, with one million, five Hundred thousand (1,500,000) pound of Barley.

Bids will be received for the entire amount, or any part of that amount, provided no bid is less than three hundred thousand (300,000) pounds.

The Barley must be of the best quality raised in this section of the Territory, sound and free from all dirt and foreign substances, and to be cleaned with a fanning mill before delivery; also to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require.

Bidders will state their prices per pound in Gold coin, for Barley, to be thus delivered.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons as sureties, that in case a contract is awarded, the same will be entered into, and fulfilled.

Payment will be made in U. S. Gold coin, or its equivalent in Legal Tender Notes, immediately after the receipt of the Grain, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept the whole or any portion of the grain.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for supplying Grain at Camp McDowell, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

J. J. JOHNSTON.
Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A. Q. M.

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870,

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, June 1st, 1870, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at this post with ONE THOUSAND (1000) cords of Wood, more or less, as may be required for one year, from October 1, 1870.

The wood must consist entirely of Mezquit, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require. A cord to consist of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, and to be closely piled.

Bidders will state the price per cord, in gold coin, for wood to be delivered.

The names of at least two good sureties must be given in the proposals.

Payment will be made in U. S. Gold Coin, or its equivalent in Legal Tender notes, immediately after the receipt of the wood, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Fuel at Camp McDowell, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids offered.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

J. J. JOHNSTON,
Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A Q M.

NOTICE!

I have this day sold out my entire interest in the firm of Chambers & Petty to Salomon W. Chambers—all accounts will be paid to the company, and all company debts will be paid by them

SIMON R. CHAMBERS.

April 7th 1870. a9t3

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 9.... .....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SMALL POX has entirely disappeared, and never did a community feel better satisfied at the departure of a guest than did the people of Tucson upon learning that the last case had quite recovered.

RUMOR says that a band of forty Indians, at Apache Pass, attacked a party of four men who had been sent from the post to procure wood, about the 1st inst., killed the whole party captured the team and escaped. The rumor although not satisfactorily authenticated, is believed to have some real foundation.

BORN:—On Wednesday morning, Mr. Levin was presented by his wife with a rosy-cheeked, good-natured girl baby. Mr. L. feels happy, as every good man will upon an occasion of the kind. We congratulate him and his excellent wife on this additional piece of responsibility.

A SAD ACCIDENT:—We learn from Camp Goodin the particulars of an accident which happened there last week, by which three soldiers and an Indian were killed. The roof of a *jaekal* used as a kitchen, gave way while the inmates were at work, and fell so suddenly that the whole party was crushed to death beneath the ruin.

THE RIO GRANDE INVASION:—From the Burro mines we have information of the ingress from the Rio Grande of large parties of miners. Some fifty are already upon the spot and they report trains and immigrants all along the road, "coming to the mines." The place is fast assuming the appearance of a mining town, a whiskey shop and other kindred accommodations being already in full blast. Mr. Tonge, who left for the mines about the beginning of the present week will, upon his arrival there assume the duties of his office as Justice of the Peace.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY:—Col. Dunkleberger, stationed at Camp Grant, returned last week from an expedition against the hostile Indians north of the Gila. In his travels among the hills he accidentally discovered a vein of quartz and, upon examination, found it to be very rich in silver. A piece of the rock which he brought to Camp Grant is of surpassing richness, and although no assay has been made from it, an experienced miner by whom it was examined believes that it will yield as high as $500 to the ton. The lode is said to be very extensive. The fragment was necessarily from the surface of the rock, and cannot, therefore, truly represent the value of the mine.

THE MINING MOVEMENT:—On Monday last a Company of fifteen persons was incorporated, under the name of the Mine Madre Mining Company, to work mines in Arizona. Among the members are the principal men of the Territory—men who mean business and who will spare neither pains nor expense in the pursuit of their object. The company, upon being formally organized, fitted out an expedition, furnishing teams, mining tools and two months' provisions, to proceed to the Burro Mountain, there to establish a supply camp, and thence to proceed on a prospecting tour of the whole surrounding country. This is the first grand effort which we have observed on the part of the people of Tucson, tending to the development of the country; and a great, grand and worthy effort it is, if we consider that this expedition has left for the purpose of prospecting that region which may justly be considered the home and fire-side of the most blood-thirsty savage that ever set foot on this continent.

THE BURRO MINES—NOT IN NEW MEXICO:—By Wednesday's mail we have advices from the new silver mines. The party who left this place some twelve days since, having proceeded as far as Apache Pass, "took measures to ascertain the exact location of the mine," and finds that it is situated some seven miles west of the boundary line and therefore in Arizona. We stated last week that those mines are in New Mexico, but did so on the authority of others—having neglected to first question such authority. A little reflection will, however, satisfy anyone acquainted with the route from Tucson to Burro Mountain, a distance of somewhat more than 140 miles, that the boundary line must be several miles east of that point. Tucson is distant from the eastern boundary of the Territory, in a direct route, about 130 miles, according to the most approved maps. To maintain that the mines, which are situated at the mountain above named, are on the line, or in new Mexico, would be making an allowance of ten miles, or even less for the various windings in that distance of 140 miles—Windings which, in the aggregate, will make up a distance of more than 20 miles in excess of the distance by a direct route.

INDIANS:—The Apache has been on a career of robbery and murder all around us, during the present week. On Wednesday morning a party of three, lying in ambush by the roadside at the Reito settlement, fired a volley at two men named Sise and Mongea, who happened to ride past. Both horses were wounded at the first fire, that of Sise falling instantly. The Indians now rushed from their place of concealment, and before the unfortunate man could extricate himself from the wounded animal, seized his gun and beat out his brains. Not satisfied with this, one of them pulled a large, knife from the belt of their victim, and literally cut the body into pieces. The other two Indians went in pursuit of Mr Mongea, whose horse ran some 100 yards before falling. He was, however, prepared to receive them, and when they had approached sufficiently near—yelling like demons the while—fired, killing one and mortally wounding the other.

On the following night a band of those red thieves stole 40 head of cattle from a field not more than 200 yards outside the limits of the town. The cattle were those of Juan Gregalva.

PROPOSALS FOR BARLEY.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 600,000 POUNDS of Barley will be received by the undersigned at their office in Tucson, until noon, Monday, May 2d, 1870.

Bids for the above Barley will specify the amount—in currency—per pound. The Barley to be delivered at Tucson as soon after the first day of July next as possible, and to be paid for on delivery.

All bids for the above amount of Barley must be signed by two responsible men as security for the delivery of the same in case said contract be awarded.

Bids for any amount over and above twenty thousand pounds will be received.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Tucson, April 7th, 1870. 9a4

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
SUB DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA
TUCSON, A. T., March 29th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 7th day of May next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with forage for the fiscal year commencing July 1st 1870, at the places and in about the amounts following, viz:—

Tucson Depot,	600,000 Grain,	1,000,000 Hay.
Camp Crittenden,	425,000 do.	800,000 do.
Camp Bowie,	800,000 do.	1 300,000 do.
Camp Goodwin or new post in the White Mountains	1,000,000 do.	1,800,000 do.
Camp Grant,	500,000 do.	800,000 do.

These amounts are estimated to be a supply for the several posts named, for the fiscal year above stated, but should it be found necessary to increase the amount of any article at any of the places, then the contractor for that article at that place will be required to deliver the increased amount; and should the amount named for any place be in excess of the actual ruquirements, then the contractor shall only deliver what may be needed—due notice to be given him of any such increase or decrease. Should there be more than one contractor at any post for the article so increased or decreased, the increase shall be delivered by the contractor whose bid is last accepted, and, in like manner, the reduction shall be made from his amount.

It is desired that the grain be at least two-thirds of Barley, and bids for this proportion will be the most favorably considered, everything being equal—the remainder to be of Corn or Barley, at the option of the contractor; but if Corn, to be delivered in the months of December, January, February and March. Bids will however be received for a greater proportion, or all, of corn. All, to be good, sound, merchantable, well-cleansed grain, and delivered at such times and in such quantities as the quartermaster on duty at the place of receival may designate, and subject to his inspection. No white flint corn will be received.

The Hay must be well-cured, merchantable hay, of the best quality that can be had within a reasonable distance of the post for which it is intended; the bulk of it to be cut and put up from this year's crop, in August, September, October and November: to be well stacked at such place in the vicinity of the post, and in such sized stacks as the receiving officer may designate; to be salted if required, (the Quartetmaster's Department furnishing the salt.) and subject to the same inspection as the grain.

Bids for Barley Hay will also be received, to be delivered in July, August and September.

Bidders will please state the price for each article by the pound, and both in gold coin and U. S. currency, and should the bid be made for supplying more than one place, the prices at each place will be separately stated. The prices for Goodwin and the new post to be established in lieu thereof, in the White Mountains, will also be separately stated.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than five thousand pounds, of grain or one hundred thousand pounds of Hay, or ten thousand pounds of Barley Hay; and when the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of persons offered as security will be required.

A clause will be inserted in all contracts that they may be terminated at the pleasure of the government, and no contract shall be considered in force until it has received the approval of the commanding Generals of the Department of California and Military Division of the Pacific.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order,
J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lt. Col. and Chf. Q. M.
Sub-Dist. of Southern Arizona.

a2l6t

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
TUCSON, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

YUMA DEPOT, March 25th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate are invited for the delivery at this Depot and at Fort Yuma, for the ensuing fiscal year, of three hundred and fifty tons of Hay, more or less.

Bids for a portion of the above will be considered.

The Hay to be of the best bottom grass, in bales of not less than two hundred (200) pounds each; to be delivered at either the Depot or the Post, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Delivery to commence on the 1st of October and to be complete by the 31st of December 1870.

Bidders must enclose with their bids a statement by their proposed sureties, taken before a Justice of the Peace and certified by him, of their intention to give bonds in the sum of seven thousand (7,000) dollars for the faithful performance of the contract, in case it be awarded to their principal.

Bids will be received until 2, oclok P. M. Tuesday May. 15th, 1870, when they will be opened.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the Government.

G. B. DANDY,
Bvt. Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.,
A. Q. M,

a12t6

NOTICE.

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the

Santa Rita Saw Mill

All orders for lumber left with him will receive prompt attention.

LAZARA & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.

March 23, 1870; tf.

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, and in fact, any article required by emigrants and travelers, at reduced prices.

TULLY & OCHOA & Co.

an. 1st 1870 f

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of John H Conwell, deceased }

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the said state to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said estate, to exhibit the same at the office of Thos. P. Duffiey, in the town of Tucson or to Charles Conwell, Camp Grant, A T, with the necessary vouchers within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which time outstanding claims will be for ever debarred.

CHARLES CONWELL
Administrator,

m5t8. Tucson, A. T., March 1st, 1870.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Hampton Brown deceased. }

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the estate of Hampton Brown, deceased, to present them to the undersigned at his office in Tucson, with the necessary vouchers, within twelve months from the date of this notice. After which time outstanding claims will be for ever debarred.

JOHN H. ARCHIBALD
Administrator.

Tucson, A. T., March 24, A. D. 1870. 4t

NOTICE.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.
Tucson March 10th 1870.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with provisions of Internal Revenue Laws, Section 19.—that appeals from the action of the Assistant Assessors of this district, in regard to assessments on the anual list of taxes for 1870, will be received and determined at my office in Prescott from the first to the sixth of April next, during business hours each day.

All appeals must be made in writing specifying the particular cause matter or thing, respecting which a decision is desired and stating the error complained of.

Communications sent by mail will receive immediate attention.

HENRY A. BIGELOW,
Assessor District of Arizona.

m26t2.

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS
LORD & WILLIAMS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors. Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

CALL at our new store, corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.
Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

PIONEER MILLS!

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf.

January 22, 1870.

WHEAT'S SALOON.

BY

GOLDTREE & Co.

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

February 25, 1870. tf

TUCSON BREWERY.

BY

SALES & SMITH.

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET
TUCSON, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st. '69

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

A. LEVIN & Co.

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law
Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.

aug4:67 tf

THOS. P. DUFFIEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

ja22tf

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory

J. E. McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.

January 3d 1869-tf

OLD TIMES.

There's a beautiful song on the slumbrous air,
That drifts through the valley of dreams;
It comes from the clime where the roses were,
And a tuneful heart and bright brown hair
That waved in the morning beams.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown,
And snow-white foreheads are there;
A glimmering cross and a glittering crown,
A thorny bed and a couch of down,
Lost hopes and leaflets of prayer.

A breath of spring in the breezy woods,
Sweet wafts from the quivering pines—
Blue violet eyes beneath green hoods,
A bubble of brooklets, a scent of buds,
Bird warblers and clambering vines.

A rosy wreath and a dimpled hand,
A ring and a slighted vow—
Three golden links of a broken band,
A tiny track on the snow-white sand,
A tear and a sinless brow.

There's a tincture of grief in the beautiful song
That sobs on the slumbrous air,
And loneliness felt in the festive throng,
Sinks low in the soul as it trembles along
From a clime where the roses were.

We heard it first at the dawn of day
And it mingled with the matin chimes,
But years have distanced the beautiful lay,
And its melody floweth from far away,
And we call it now Old Times.

An Old Hero.

[From the Humboldt Register.]

David Jenkins, one of the last, if not the only surviving one of the heroes who fought under Nelson at Trafalgar is now a Mormon and resides at Ogden, Utah. The old sea lion is 90 years of age, and came to Salt Lake city seventeen years ago, crossing the plains a foot when 73 years old. His career has been an eventful one, having been pressed into the English navy three times, and serving before the mast 56 years. He fought under Nelson at Trafalgar in the line-of-battle ship Dreadnought, as also at Copenhagen and several other bloody and well contested sea-fights. He never received a wound in battle, though he was laid up in hospital at one time for 18 months with a broken leg and other severe injuries caused by a fall from the main mast of his ship. The old man's mental faculties are unimpaired, and the soul-stirring events of his early life are still fresh in his memory. The day after the battle of Trafalgar sixteen of his messmates, who were temporarily deafened by the roar of cannon on the preceding day, were flogged by order of the Captain for not answering promptly to their names at roll-call. The old man says, "I fought many severe battles for tyrants, but never derived any benefit from them; despots do not reward the deserving." His youngest son, if alive is sixty years of age, but the father has not seen or heard of his boy for thirty-five years. The old salt, with the assistance of a cane, navigates a few knots occasionally, and fights his battles over again, while describing the bloody and eventful scenes in which, in early life he was an active participant and played a lively part.

Says the Los Angeles News:

Not many cities can boast of having their streets literally strewn with gold. Los Angeles is one of the shining and golden exceptions. Near the Post Office as is well known, a large amount of gravel has been dumped for the purpose of constructing walks and raising street grades. Yesterday a citizen noticed among the thousand and one pebbles upon the street, one which glittered in the sunlight. He stopped, picked it up and found it studded with gold. This specimen is a greyish quartz, bearing traces of silver, and weighs probably three ounces. Whether the gravel of which the street is composed was hauled from the hill above town, or from the river banks is unknown. At all events, it is but another evidence of the oft proclaimed belief, that the entire coast range will be found to be gold and silver bearing. Any doubter of the truth of the above may be convinced by calling at the *News* office where the specimen now remains.

It is reported that back in the Rocky Mountain chain, in British Columbia, a gold field has been discovered as rich as the original California, with Australia piled on top. We have had come such reports heretofore from British Columbia and Oregon, and even from Alaska; but the gold hunters drawn into those regions thereby have invariably come away impoverished, half starved and disgusted. Scientifically considered, however, there is no reason why gold should not exist in the same chain of mountains, of the same geological strata, north of Colorado, Idaho and Montana as well as in these Territories, and if British Columbia has the rich mines reported California will soon supply the diggers.—*N Y Herald.*

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oO o:—

ThisPioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the publi generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profitwhich is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are

CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lof

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

CASH STORE!

—o—

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descriptio of adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of Old Rye Whisky and the best California Wine and Brandy.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o ucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF
Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M.
LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOOD

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS &CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest price. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Tucson Depot, A. T.
March 14th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quintuplicate, will be received at this office until Tuesday the 19th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for supplying the Subsistence Department at this place with good, marketable FRESH BEEF on the block, for one year, commencing July 1st, 1870. The beef to be of equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the acting Commissary of Subsistence,

Bidders are requested to state the price per pound, both in coin and currency, at which they will supply the beef required.

Each bid, unless the responsibility of the bidder is otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that they will become his sureties.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. P. Small,
Chief C. S., Department of California,
J. G. C. LEE,
m1915. Brevet Lt. Col. and A. Q. M.
A. C. S.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly Line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and centra Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 10 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

NOTICE!

The United States vs. Policarpio Moreno } In the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona—County of Pima.

To Policarpio Moreno, defendant above named.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint in this action filed with the clerk of this court, at Tucson, in the county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, within the time hereinafter designated, after the service upon you of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, to wit: if the defendant is served within the county in which this action is brought twenty days; if the defendant is served out of the county, but in the District in which this action is brought, thirty days; in all other cases, forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court, that certain property heretofore belonging to you, seized for violation of the revenue laws of the United States, and more particularly described in said complaint, be condemned and forfeited to the United States.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona this 11th day of February, A. D 170.

SEAL

OSCAR BUCKALEW,
f1919 Clerk Dist. Court, U. S.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military ties of the United States, by order of G Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the re of the undersigned. All just and legitimate cla against the Company will be settled upon resumpt of work. The undersigned relies upon his frien in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct4, '67

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1870. No 14.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year	$7,00
One copy, six months	$4.00
One copy for three months	2,00
Single numbers, each	25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

OLD MEMORIES.

Sing that sweet melody again,
I heard it once in happier hours,
It falls upon my weary brain,
Like breath of summer flowers,

It brings before my pensive mind
The hallowed scenes of other years,
When life was one long day of joy,
Bright—unalloyed with tears.

The blooming hawthorn scents the air,
The lark's loud song is in the sky,
And gath'ring sweets from balmy flowers,
The bee hums merry by.

Again I hear her merry voice,
Her matchless form I see once more,
Again her witcing glance of love
Enchants me as of yore.

Her small white hand is clasped in mine,
Her fragrant breath is on my cheek,
Wrapt in a trance of thrilling joy,
Our hearts too full to speak.

Oh! could such ecstacy but last,
Such scenes of ravishing delight,
Who would exchange this world of ours
For other worlds though bright?

The song is hushed, its echoes die,
Like fairy music in the air,
Out of its spell so full of joy
I wake to grief and care.

Trial of Prince Bonaparte.

On the 21st of March the High Court of Justice was convened at Tours; the court room was crowded. Among the conspicuous persons present were Madame Noir, the mother of Louis Noir, and his brother Victor. At half past ten the Jury was called and lots drawn. At noon the jury chosen entered the box and was sworn, and as soon as these formalities were completed the accused Prince was brought into Court attended by a Captain of gens d'armes The utmost silence prevailed; the scene was most solemn; The Grffier read the accusation, and the Prince waived the recital of his rank and titles. The usual interrogatories were addressed to the accused, who replied with great self possession, and the articles tending to prove his criminality were laid on the table before the prisoner. They consisted of a pistol, cane, hat and two cards.

The President of the Court delivered an eloquent address to the jury. The advocate for the parti civilis demanded the Court to require the presence of M. Rochfort; the President replied that he would give the necessary order.

The first witness examined was Borstian, Commissioner of Police, who testified to taking the deposition of the Prince immediately after the shooting. The Secretary of the Commissioner was the second witness, and corroborated the evidence of the first. The third witness was Ulric de Fouville. His testimony was listened to with the deepest attention and he was subjected to a rigid cross-examination. Paschal Grousset was the next witness, and was brought into court in charge of two gens d'armes. His replies to the questions asked were so irrivelant, and his conduct so defiant that the Court refused to hear him further, and he was pronounced guilty of gross contempt in language, and on requisition to the Procurateur was remanded to prison. His deposition was read in his absence. The conduct of Grousset is generally condemned. Fouville seemed too greatly excited to testify properly, but his behavior gains in comparison with that of Grousset.

A Ruffianly Design

[From the S. D. Union.]

On Saturday evening, March 19th, a diabolical attempt was made to assassinate half a dozen persons by means of powder. The explosion was intended to destroy the residence of Emil Grizar, the Belgian Consul at San Francisco. We condense the annexed account from the *Bulletin* of March 21st:

Mr. Grisar is absent from the city on a visit to Europe, and is expencted to return in a few days. During his absence his residence has been occupied by six of his friends, who have employed their own servants and kept a bachelor's home, eating and sleeping in the building. Their names are: Sylvian Cahn, of the house of Lazard Freres, Eugene Dewey, Theodore Leroy, and the three brothers, and Raphael, Sylvian and Henry Weil. In addition to the main building, there is a two-story frame building standing in the rear of the lot, some 50 or 60 feet from the kitchen, and entirely disconnected from it. In this building there are a sitting room and two or three lodging rooms. Therelwe employed about the house a French woman as chief cook and housekeeper, a young Chinaman as her assistant, and a white man who has charge of the rooms in the rear building. At about a quarter to 8 o'clock a terrific explosion took place under the house. The six gentleman had just finished their dinner and left the dining table, and were in the rooms of the rear building. The woman and Chinaman were standing together at a small table in the kitchen, and the white servant or porter was in the rear building All fortunately were out of the reach of danger. The explosion is believed to have been produced by the ignition of a can of powder. In the immediate vicinity the shock was so great as to arouse the entire neighboorhood, and at once drew an immense crowd to the damaged building. At the distance of a block or two the report was supposed to be that of a cannon fired from some steamer off North Beach. The French woman and Chinaman in the kitchen stood about 24 feet from the explosive centre with their faces towards it. They say the floor seemed to be suddenly raised in front of them with such force as to throw them backward nearly off their feet. The explosive material had been placed near the rear of the parlor floor and within a foot or two of the front end of the dining room. The concussion lifted up and shattered the floors of both rooms making a complete wreck of many of the timbers and nearly all the furniture in that part of the house. The floor directly over the powder was badly shattered; the door between the two rooms was torn entirely from its hinges; the top of the door frame and the sides were split and broken; the washboards, 15 feet off were torn away, and one-half the floor of the parlor was raised from its position. In front of the building was a porch about five feet wide and 18 feet long This, although 20 feet distant from the powder, was a more complete wreck than any portion of the floor within the building. A street car happened to bearly opposite the house when the explosion occurred. One of the lamps in the car was extinguished by the shock. As the earth was jarred at a considerable distance and buildings shaken, the first impression on the minds of many was that an earthquake had occurred. Of the six gentlemen whose names have been given, neither has any idea that he has an enemy in the world who would seek to take his life, and the entire affairs is wrapped in mystery.

Love at First Sight.

[Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald.]

Here is a sprightly bit of fashionable gossip. Pierre Bonaparte has become famous for marrying a saddler's daughter and shooting an offensive editor. The first act was regarded as a noble piece of heroism on his part. A certain young foreign gentleman, residing in this city, has furnished almost a parallel to Pierre Bonaparte's honorable conduct towards a saddler's daughter. The story is this: The young gentleman was walking down Pennsylvania Avenue about three or four weeks ago, enjoying a pleasant promenade along our Washington Broadway, when his attention was suddenly attracted by a very pretty girl standing in the doorway of a shoestore. Our hero was fascinated instantaneously. It was literally love at first sight. On pretence of making some purchase in the leather line he entered the store, engaged in conversation with the maiden and discovered she was the daughter of the proprietor. Our hero found excuses for making many subsequent visits to the store, and finally the parents of the girl, noticing this marked attention to their daughter, and thinking the disparity in rank was too great to admit of proper addresses, politely informed him that they would prefer him to discontinue his calls. The young gentleman with an unexpected manliness and evident sincerity, told the parents that his intentions were honorable to the last degree; that he loved their daughter devotedly, and that though their respective stations differed widely an arrangement could be made which, he hoped would prove satisfactory to both sides. He told the father that his child was yet young enough to be thoroughly educated and fitted for any station in life, and that if he would consent, he, the young gentleman, would have the girl sent to one of the best academies in the country, there to be instructed in all the acquirements desirable. The young gentleman also offered to give a solemn pledge that he would never visit the young lady at the academy, and that at the end of the educational course, if she still entertained a feeling of affection for him, he would lay at her feet his hand and heart. I am informed that the generous proposal has been accepted, and that the young lady is now at a female academy in a neighboring city. The whole thing is looked upon here as highly creditable to all parties concerned. The young man occupies a very high official position.

The Loss of the Oneida.

News comes by telegraph, of the suspension of Captain Eyre, the commander of the British steamer Bombay which ran down and sunk the Oneida. Suspension may mean hanging and if justice were done would so in the present instance. To suspend Capt. Eyre and not to hang him, is an outrage as well as a paradox. Morally, he is guilty of the murder of one hundred and twenty men for there appears to be no question that if he stopped his ship he could have saved every soul of them without the slightest difficulty. The weather was calm and clear, and the lightest boat could have lived. But this man coolly went on his way, and left the ship he had cut in two, to sink with the crew. The only disaster approaching this in character, that we remember, was the sinking of the English ship Charles Bartlett, by the American steamer Europa, June 1849. The event occurred, however, in a dense fog. The Europa struck the ship between the fore and mainmast, and literally cut her in two, she herself receiving no damage. The steamer at once stopped and lowered her boats, but the ship sank almost instantaneously, and out of a hundred and seventy persons, thirty-two alone were saved That, however, was an unavoidable accident, happening on high seas, in a heavy fog, and when the ship would be displaying no no lights. The captain moreover stopped his vessel at once, unlike the captain of the Bombay, and saved all that could be saved. Beyond the similarity in the catastrophe itself, there is, therefore, no parallel between these cases.—*Record.*

An exchange tells the following tough one: There is living at Osipee, N. H., a man named Joshua Kennod, who, according to the best information, is 160 years old. He served in the old French war and also in the Revolutionary war, and his recollections of that event are very distinct. He has used tobacco all his life, thinks it has injured him and that its use will shorten his life several years.

Captain Hall.

The Chicago *Post* speaks as follows regarding another meditated voyage to the North Pole:

For the love of Heaven and the salvation of the country, let some one put a straight jacket on Captain Hall, the Arctic explorer, and build a solid wall of masonry around him and seal him up. He says that if Congress will give him a hundred thousand dollers he will tie the United States' flag to the North Pole and make us monarch of all he surveys. Now, in the name of icebergs and icicles, which are cheap enough already, we protest. In the name of our present hyperborean possessions, which are already to much for us, we implore. In the name of science, as affording too much of a good thing, we pray. The very suggestion makes us faint. Here is another government to be set up, more offices to be filled, more troops to be sent out, more revenues to be collected at ten-fold cost; more speeches by Charles Sumner setting forth by abundaet statistics the mineral resources, the fishing capacity, the agricultural riches, the balmy climate, the wonderful superiority of the inhabitants, the necessity for a coaling station in those parts, and other wonderful matters too numerous to mention, all of which has been known to the honorable Charles and to nobody else ever since the creation of the world! Will not somebody come to the rescue? Must we have a North Pole among us?

The local editor of a Western journal visited a ball in the very far West where he had the glory of dancing with some of the most extraordinary girls of the period. He thus describes the dresses worn by three of the principal ladies present:

Miss A. was everlastingly scrumptious in an underskirt of red calico, flounced with blue muslin, surmounted with an overskirt of linsey, hooped in the rear *en saddlebags* with yellow bows. Waist *a la anarugeoo busome de buster*. Hair in a chignon resembling half a cabbage-head. Extraordinary hefty.

Mrs. B. wore a skirt of home-made flannel, displaying in a very beautiful manner her No. 11 mocassins. Corsage *de thoganosh*, ornamented with soldier buttons. Hair *fricassee*, perfume of cinnamon drops. Exclusively high-falutin.

Madame C., a noted half-breed belle, attracted an all-fired sight of comment by appearing in a hoop-skirt ornamented with fox-tails *en circumbendibus*. Waist of yellow flannel, slashed with strips of buffalo hide. She carried a big sunflower, and danced with great *luceness*. Terrifically magnificent.

The Marysville *Appeal* sums up as follows the origin of some of the great men of the world:

Bolivar was a druggist.
Mahomet Ali was a barber.
Virgil was the son of a potter.
Milton was the son of a scavenger.
Horace was the son of a shopkeeper.
Demosthenes was the son of a cutler.
Robert Burns was a ploughman in Ayrshire.
Shakspeare was the son of a wool stapler.
Cardinal Woolsey was the son of a poor butcher.
Oliver Cromwell was the son of a London brewer.
Whitfield was the son of an innkooper at Gloucester.
Columbus was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself.
John Jacob Astor once sold apples on the streets of New York.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

The Los Angeles *News* says that Gately, who amused himself by bathing in plain sight of a farmer's house near San Francisco one day last summer, and with his carcass stopped a pound or so of shot that came from the old farmer's double-barreled shot gun, has recovered one dollar damages.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 16.....1870.

THE INDIAN.

Beyond giving accounts of his depredations from time to time we have not spoken of this wretch in a period of several months; and not wishing that the world should begin to think him a much wronged individual while he is the worst stamp of a cutthroat, robber and murderer, we deem it about time to think over what he has been doing within the past few weeks and to speak of him accordingly.

If, at setting out, we fail to acknowledge that the [Apache] possesses sufficient cunning to make a grand dupe of the military authorities within the Territory, it is not because we are ignorant of the fact. The Goodwin Indian policy in past years, (by which a band of several hundred idle vagabond Indians was fed by the Q. M. Department, up to September last, and when not employed at drawing and eating government rations at that post were occupied in murdering and robbing settlers) should be sufficient to caution the military of to-day against the folly of reposing too much confidence in the "good Indian" of Camp Goodwin. We regret, however, to observe that the experience of the past is absolutely ignored, and, that confidence which the Indian has been so prompt in betraying, still lingers in the breasts of the very men whom he has betrayed. Fancy the killing of two Indians, out of a party of three by which two Mexicans were attacked last week, having been pronounced a "cold-blooded murder," and that, too, by men whose special duty it is to protect and encourage settlers and to punish the common enemy. Now, we do not mean to condemn *in toto* the actual, living sentiment which influenced the expression of that opinion, for we believe that it was conscientiously expressed; but we pity, without attempting to vindicate the existence of so much weakness, so much credulity and so much folly, when a few moments of sound, sober reflection might place the matter in its true light and destroy the strongest dogmatical fabric which prejudice might construct.

That our readers may better understand the instance to which allude we shall here state, as briefly as possible the particulars of the recent "cold-blooded murder:" On Tuesday night, the 4th inst., a party of Indians stole nine animals from a ranch on the Rillito. The same night three Goodwin Indians, having a pass from Col. Pollock of Camp Goodwin, and employed to carry despatches between that post and Tucson, obtained lodging at the ranch referred to. On Wednesday morning at a very early hour, these latter took their departure, and had not been gone quite an hour when it was discovered at the ranch that the herd had been stolen. Messrs. Sise and Munguia, owners of the cattle, immediately saddled up and started in pursuit, and while riding along where the road leads through a thicket were fired at and both horses killed. The Indians, three in number, then rushed from their place of concealment and attacked the men whom they had thus dismounted, and in the fight that ensued Mr. Sise and two of the Indians were killed. The surviving Indian fled toward the adjacent mountains. Mr. Munguia then proceeded to examine the Indians, whom he recognized as the same who had lodged at his ranch on the previous night, and discovered on the person of one the pass from Col. Pollock and the despatches. These documents he delivered to the commanding officer at Camp Lowell, receiving for his pains a sharp reprimand from that gentleman for having dared to kill "those good Indians," those "peaceable Indians of Camp Goodwin." The wanton cruelty and injustice of the thing so worked upon the better nature of the military gentleman, that he sent a delegation of military men to the spot where the "murder" was perpetrated, with instructions to examine the indications of the ground, and, some say, to bury the defunct redskins. The delegation having failed to discover any indications of an obstinate struggle—neither rivulets of blood, nor broken artillery, nor ruined habitations were there, nor was the earth plowed up by shot and shell—returned, horrified at the idea of such an unprovoked attack and murder on the part of the Mexicans, and pronounced the whole thing a "cowardly assassination" and "cold-blooded murder." In fact that brave man who fought so nobly for his life, and rid the country forever of two of those worthless, vagabond murderers narrowly escaped confinement under military guard.

Now we are not generally disposed to find fault with, or raise objections to any person or profession without good cause, but it would be weakness itself to view this matter calmly or silently. Had those red demons never betrayed confidence; had they been in this, or any other instance, attacked and killed for mere pastime, it might not have proven impossible to raise an argument in vindication of the *humane* views of Camp Lowell's commanding officer and condemnatory of the action of Mr. Munguia; but when we consider that for four successive years these very Indians, while fed by Government at Camp Goodwin, have been the terror of every settler and traveller between this place and La Mesilla in New Mexico, and that every military officer in the Territory is aware of the fact, the weakness of the expression above quoted would seem to us sufficient to unsex even a Quaker school-boy. If this is an example of the Indian policy to which we shall be treated during the remainder of the present year, then let us have Quakers, Christianization, Civilization—anything, only let us understand what is intended.

THE PIEGAN MASSACRE.

Quaker Journals and other kindred publications are keeping up a constant howl over the recent laudable massacre of the hostile Piegan Indians by Col. Baker. That brave officer is denounced as the worst stamp of a brute and monster. Even the San Francisco Examiner—living upon the very virge of a Territory devastated every month by hostile Indians, and who should, therefore, know something of the course necessary to pursue—takes up the echo, and in a whole column pronounces against the "outrage." Men living upon the frontiers and who know from experience the true type of Indian character, may pity, but can never respect the authors of such sympathetic folly. There are, however, a few, who possess sufficient independence of character to set public opinion aside and to speak like men endowed with something more than a fawning desire to please. We have an instance of this from the *Cosmopolitan* a new Weekly paper published in New York city. Here is what it says:—

No Quaker commissioner, with however broad and peaceful an expanse of brim, dare go to visit his discharge without a military escort, unless he is prepared to sacrifice himself as a target for the playful practice of vigorous Piegan or Apaches. Taking the case as it stands to-day, and nothing will control or subdue the hostile Indians but fear of superior power. Sheridan tells his officers in the field to strike quick and sharp, and Col. Baker kills 173 Indians at a blow. It was an awful slaughter, but it was war, and the detail of all war is awful. We at the east cannot realize the full diabolism of Indian cruelty and treachery. Sheridan knows the measure of it, and how most effectually to meet it.

THERE!

An Eastern contemporary publishes a letter from Salt Lake City which says that "Brigham Young and a few of the higher dignitaries will leave the city on a tour south, ostensibly to pay a visit to the lower settlements, but in reality it is their intention to penetrate the lower portion of the Territory of Arizona, bordering on the Mexican line, and there select a new place of rendezvous for the gathering of the saints. As soon as arrangements can be perfected, all those who live in polygamy will be removed from this section of country to settle in the new State of Zion."

Ye gods, but this is rich! Right at our doors—in the San Simon Bottom, doubtless—this godly man is coming to squat. But polygamy is old there. Every Apache Chief and sub-Chief in the country is a polygamist; so Brigham will find himself among friends, or, at least, among co-religionists. But does he come as a fugitive from law, or does he seek the frontier to make to us, irreligious batchelors, nice presents of Mormon bibles and Mormon wives? It matters not says Young Arizona; we need wives, and if he bring lovely women we can all be happy.

It matters not, whooped the Son of the Forest; if he bring us some one to scalp and something to steal we shall be content.

It matters not, says Republica Mejicana; If he establish a commonwealth which we may overrun every time we shall be treated to a little civil war at home, we shall be prosperous.

It matters not, says Uncle Sam, until such time as I shall make Arizona a State; but when this I do, I shall make provisions to grant him sixty-two divorces and oblige him to accept the same or to cool his ardent, loving nature in the crystal regions of Alaska!

The Mail Contrats.

A Washington letter to the *Alta* gives as follows a list of the mail contractors in Arizona for four years from July 1st, 1870:

ROUTES.

Hardyville to Yuma, to James Grant, price, $7,448. Hardyville to St. George, to James Grant, price, $6,815.

Tucson to Wickenburg, to Zeckendonf & Co., price, $5,921.

Tucson to Tubac, to Frit & Constant, [Fritz Constant] price, $1,400.

Tucson to Sasabi Flat, to Frit & Constant, [Fritz Constant] price, $2,100.

San Bernardino to Prescott, to James Grant, price, $16,448.

Mesilla to Los Angeles, to Rice & Giddings, price $63,000.

All these routes have been taken at much lower rates than ever before, and it is thought here that the service from Mesilla to Los Angeles (via San Diego) cannot possibly be performed at the price named. This service is for twice a week. The other service in the Territory is for once a week. No other routes than those named were let, or will be let for the present. All the contractors are citizens of the Territory, excepting Messrs. Rice & Giddings, who are of Texas.

The *New Mexican* gives the following statement by which it will be seen that there is a mistake somewhere regarding the mail route from Mesilla to Los Angeles.

The awards made on the 14th instant by the Postmaster General to the successful route bidders embrace about five hundred mail routes, among them the following:

From Phil. Sheridan to Santa Fe, New Mexico, to A O. Wallis, for $13,000 per annum, daily service.

From Santa Fe', New Mexico, to El paso, to C. W. Lewis, for $9,000, twice per week.

From Mesilla, Few Mexico, to Los Angeles, Cal., to James W. Cullen, at $42,000 twice per week.

From San Juan, Cal., to Los Angeles, Cal., Theodore S. Hapenny, at $29,970, daily service.

From Oroville, California, to portland, Oregon, Theodore Lee $80, 000, daily.

From Kelton, Utah Territory, to "The Dallies," Oregon, seven hundred and sixty-five miles, six times a week to Theodore Lee, for $75, 000.

From Corinne, Utah, to Helena, Montana, three times a week, to Gilmer & Saulbury, for $14,250.

Walla Walla, Washington Territory to Missoula, Montana, to L. L. Blake, $15,000; weekly service.

All the bids have been awarded in the Territories and in the States of California, Nevada and Oregon, but none in the Territory of Dakotah.

The latest accounts from the City of Mexico bring information of the defeat of the revolutionary forces, under Garcia de la Cadena, in Guadalajara. On the 21st of February the battle was fought; the government forces were commanded by Gen. Rocha. The battle is represented as "a bloody fight," and lasted four hours. Gen, Rocha captured all the artillery of the enemy, besides several officers and one thousand men. The shattered remnant of the rebel force retreated toward Michoacan, pursued by a strong cavalry force.

NOTICE!

FOUND:—On the road between Tucson and Fort Yuma, in July 1869, a considerable sum of money and some papers, the latter supposed to be the property of some military officer Said property is in my hands and will be delivered to the owner upon proving property.

EDWARD PHELPS.
U. S. Marshal for Arizona

TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Department of California.
San Francisco, March 10th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 M., on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, 1870, for the transportation of 1100 tons (more or less) of Government Stores, from San Francisco to Tucson, A. T., for the fiscal year Commencing July 1st. 1870, and ending June 30th. 1871.

Bids to state in each case the price per pound, in gold coin, for the whole distance.

Bidders will state the route by which they propose to transport the stores.

Bidders will, in every case, state in their bid the smallest number of days they are willing to contract to deliver the stores at their destination, after they are turned over to them for transportation,

All bids to be made in triplicate, with copy of advertisement attached to each bid. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of two thousand dollars (a certified check preferred) as a guarantee that the bidders will execute the contract if awarded to him.

Bidders will state the names of their sureties to the required bond.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division Commanders.

The right to reject all or any of the bids is reserved, if it be considered for the interest of the service to do so.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Transporting Army Supplies from San Francisco, Cal., to Tucson A. T."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bvt. Brig. Gen. and Chief Q. M. Dep. Cal.
ap9t5

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO.....March 9th, 1870

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office, until 12 M., on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May, 1870, for the Transportation of Government Stores during the fiscal year, commencing July 1st 1870, and ending June 30th, 1871, between the following points, viz.

I.

From Halleck Station, Nevada, to Camp Halleck, Nevada—200 Tons, more or less; distance about 12 miles.

From Winnemucca, Nev., to Camp Winfield Scott, Nev.—75 Tons, more or less; distance about 45 miles.

From Winnemucca, Nev., to Camp McDermit, Nev.—69 Tons, more or less; distance acout 60 miles.

From Reno, Nev., to Camp Bidwell, Cal.—169 Tons, more or less; distance about 215 miles.

II.

From Winnemucca, Nev., to Fort Boise, Idaho Territory—70 Tons, more or less; distance about 250 miles.

From Winnemucca, Nev., to Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, Idaho Territory—70 Tons more or less; distance about 135 miles.

From Reno, Nev., to Camp Warner, Oregon—200 Tons, more or less; distance about 281 miles.

III.

From San Francisco to Camp Gaston, Cal.—150 Tons, more or less; distance about 290 miles. Stores to be taken from Storehouses in San Francisco.

From San Francisco to Camp Wright, Cal via Petaluma—40 Tons, more or less; distance about 192 miless. Stores to be taken from Storehouses in San Francisco.

From San Francisco Cal. to Camp Klamath, Oregon—55 Tons, more or less; distance about 484 miles. Stores to be taken from Storehouses in San Francisco,

IV.

From Ehrenberg, on Colorado River; To Camp Whipple, A. T.—275 Tons, more or less; distance about 177 miles. To Camp Date Creek, A. T.—210 Tons, more or less; distance about 117 miles. To Camp Verde, A. T—120 Tons, more or less; distance about 216 miles.

V.

From Camp Mojave, A. T., to Camp Toll Gate, A. T.—160 Tons, more or less; distance about 125 miles.

VI

From Yuma Depot, A. T., to Camp McDowell, A. T.—425 Tons, more or less; distance about 222 miles.

Bids to state in each case the price per pound, in gold, for the whole distance.

Bidders will in every case, state in their bids the smallest number of days they are willing to contract to deliver the Stores at their respective destinations after they are turned over to them for transportation

All bids to be made in triplicate, with copy of advertisement attached to each bid. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of one thousand dollars (a certified check preferred), as a guaranty that the bidder will execute the contract if awarded to him.

Bidders will state the names of their sureties to the required bond.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division Commanders

The right to reject all or any of the bids is reserved. if it be considered for the interest of the service to do so.

Any further information in reference to the Freight to be transported, Routes, etc., can be had on application at this office.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed "Proposals for transporting Army Supplies from ——to——."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bvt. Brig. Gen and Chief Qr. M. Dep. Cal.
a9t3.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

YUMA DEPOT. March 25th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate are invited for the delivery at this Depot and at Fort Yuma, for the ensuing fiscal year, of three hundred and fifty tons of Hay, more or less.

Bids for a portion of the above will be considered.

The Hay to be of the best bottom grass, in bales of not less than two hundred (200) pounds each; to be delivered at either the Depot or the Post, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Delivery to commence on the 1st of October and to be complete by the 31st of December 1870.

Bidders must enclose with their bids a statement by their proposed sureties, taken before a Justice of the Peace and certified by him, of their intention to give bonds in the sum of seven thousand (7,000) dollars for the faithful performance of the contract, in case it be awarded to their principal.

Bids will be received until 2, o'clok P. M. Tuesday May. 15th, 1870, when they will be opened.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the Government.

G. B. DANDY,
a12t6 Bvt. Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.,
A. C. M.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 16.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A. LAZARD is said to be dangerously ill at Camp Crittenden. Dr. Phelps went thither on Thursday night.

A. LEVIN opened his new hotel on Tuesday by giving a grand supper to his hundred and one friends. The table was abundantly spread with the choicest viands which our markets afford, and the guests did ample justice to the variety spread before them.

THE SANTA RITA SAW-MILL :—The operations of the enterprising firm Lazard & Yerkes, in the lumber districts of the Santa Rita mountains, have already placed in our market a large stock of the very best quality of pine lumber. The advantage of a lumber yard at home is very sensibly felt by those who have occasion to buy; ten cents in a foot of lumber is a very great reduction in price, and such is the reduction brought about within a period of two months through the operation of the Santa Rita mill.

A MODEL HERD :—Mr. Hooker, of the firm of Hinds & Hooker, passed this place on Monday with a large drove of beef cattle for Camp Grant and Camp McDowell. The cattle have been grazing on the Papago lands, 50 miles from Tucson, during the winter, and are now a specimen of the very best beef ever furnished to the army in Arizona. If the grazing lands in the neighborhood of those military posts are capable of furnishing sufficient nourishment to retain these cattle in their present condition, the troops shall have no cause to complain of tough beef for, at least, one season.

KILLED :—J. A. Jackson, formerly of California and of late a resident of the San Pedro settlement, was killed by Indians on Wednesday. He left his ranch in the morning and went down the river about four miles to a deserted ranch formerly owned by Saml. Brown. Upon his return he was attacked by a party of Indians lying in ambush near the road and received a musket ball through the heart. His body was discovered on the evening of the same day, and was buried by the settlers, whose respect and confidence he had won during his short stay among them.

THE LEE & SCOTT FLOURING MILL.—The greatest among the many improvements now going on at this place is the new mill building of Lee & Scott, now in process of erection. The foundation, of solid, stone masonwork, now laid, will convey to the observer a pretty correct idea of the immense proportions which the building is intended to assume. The owners seem determined to spare neither pains nor expense in accomplishing their object, which is, to do the work quickly and to do it well. They intend having the mill in operation by the first of August; and then, for the first time, the advent of Modern Improvement shall be announced by the shrill breathing of the Steam Giant.

THE MINES :—Mr. C. O. Brown returned from the mines on Wednesday. He says that the excitement there continues unabated. There are now more than 100 persons upon the ground, and all, or nearly all, own valuable claims. But the greatest success; next to the discovery of the mine itself, is, that sufficient water to answer all purposes has been discovered. It was generally supposed that water could not be obtained at a distance of less than twelve or fourteen miles from the mines, but last week a spring was found, almost upon the spot, which furnishes sufficient water and at a depth of not more than two feet below the surface. Mr. Brown has sent a portion of the rock to Denver to have it assayed, and has some twenty pounds on exhibition at his saloon in this town. A part of this he intends sending to California and the East.

A MURDERER BROUGHT TO GRIEF :—In July 1859 a dispute arose between two young men, at San Xavier, and resulted in one of them, named Soto, deliberately drawing a revolver and shooting the other, named Pasos. The murderer then fled, it was thought, to Sonora, as every effort made to discover a trace of him in Arizona proved fruitless. A short time since he made his appearance at Camp Wallen and stated that he had seen a party of Indians at a point about half a mile distant from the post. A detachment of soldiers was despatched to to look after the Indians, with Soto to act as guide. Arriving at the point designated, and not finding any Indians, the troops came to a halt, while Soto rode off alone in the direction he supposed the Indians to have taken. Failing to return within a reasonable time the soldiers set forth to search for him and at a distance of about two hundred yards discovered his mutilated remains yet retaining the heat of life. The head was severed from the body and laid at its side; the hands were likewise cut off and carried away.

MURDER :—On Monday night last a difficulty arose between two Mexicans named Pedro Jimenes and Cruz Navarro. It appears that an improper intimacy had existed for some time between Navarro and the wife of Jimenes. This state of things having been hinted to Jimenes by some of his friends he kept watch upon the movements of the couple and soon became satisfied of the truth of what he had been told. Subsequently, upon accusing his wife of infidelity she became indignant and left him alone; taking up her residence with Nevarro. The discarded husband, therefore proceeded to the residence of Nevarro, on Monday night, knocked, and requested to see his wife. This privilege was denied him. Nevarro, however, came out and confronted the injured husband, and, in the conversation that followed, added insult to injury by flinging taunts at him with regard to the preference shown by his wife. This tax upon manhood proved too heavy and manhood therefore rebelled; so drawing a revolver, the husband shot his tormentor through the breast. Nevarro lived during the night, but died at an early hour on Wednesday morning. Jimenes left for parts unknown, but, it is thought he has fled to Sonora. The sympathies of the people are with the fugitive; it being generally admitted that his victim deserved "a little killing." The frail señorita now lives alone, having tricked herself out of a husband, and her paramour out of his life.

REMARKABLE CANINE SAGACITY :—Some time since, a coyote (mountain wolf) visited the hen roost of Mr. Wooster, at Tubac, seized chanticleer just as that useful bird was about to announce, for the twentieth time, the approach of day, and bore him off toward the neighboring hills. Now, the worthy sovereign of the dunghill very justly considering himself a much abused individual, made the best possible use of his lungs, and by so doing attracted the attention of a somewhat inquisitive watchdog, who after turning himself around some two dozen times had discovered the best point at which to fancy his pillow, and there placing his head had fallen into a quiet slumber. Aroused from sleep thus incontinently his dogship very naturally felt somewhat ferocious; so rushing upon the retreating coyote, he seized him by the neck twisted him to the ground, and only set him at liberty when the latter had relinquished his prey. He then took up the insensible form of chanticleer, as tenderly as possible, and laid it gently down at the feet of his master. The dog was rewarded for his fidelity, and chanticleer still lives and hails the coming morrow as lustily as though he had never had the honor of a position between the jaws of a coyote.

In consequence of having received the following written apology from the party who tried to quarrel with us on Wednesday evening, we have caused a warrant for his arrest to be suppressed, and do grant him that for which he pleads :

TUCSON, April 13.

MR. DOONER—As I was under the influence of whiskey and was urged on by Duffield, I am sorry for what I attempted, and therefore beg your pardon and that of your friends, and hope you will grant it. ALLEN MINNILR.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has undergone a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis. The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

"GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR.

LEVIN & CO.

April 16 1870. tf

Franco-American Restaurant.

Meals at all Hours.

Single meals, . . .	75cts.
Three meals a day, . .	$1.50
Board per month, . .	$40.00
do. week, . .	$10,00

CHARLES COQUIDE, Proprietor.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st. '69

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday May 21st, 1870, for supplying the U. S Quartermaster's Department at this post, with one million, five Hundred thousand (1,500 000) pound of Barley.

Bids will be received for the entire amount, or any part of that amount, provided no bid is less than three hundred thousand (300,000) pounds.

The Barley must be of the best quality raised in this section of the Territory, sound and free from all dirt and foreign substances, and to be cleaned with a fanning mill before delivery; also to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require.

Bidders will state their prices per pound in Gold coin, for Barley to be thus delivered.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons as sureties, that in case a contract is awarded, the same will be entered into, and fulfilled.

Payment will be made in U. S. Gold coin or its equivalent in Legal Tender Notes, immediately after the receipt of the Grain, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept the whole or any portion of the grain.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for supplying Grain at Camp McDowell, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

J. J. JOHNSTON.
Bvt Capt. U. S. A., A. A. Q. M

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870,

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, June 1st, 1870, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at this post with ONE THOUSAND (1000) cords of Wood, more or less, as may be required for one year, from October 1, 1870.

The wood must consist entirely of Mezquit, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require. A cord to consist of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, and to be closely piled.

Bidders will state the price per cord, in gold coin, for wood to be delivered.

The names of at least two good sureties must be given in the proposals.

Payment will be made in U. S. Gold Coin, or its equivalent in Legal Tender notes, immediately after the receipt of the wood, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Fuel at Camp McDowell, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids offered.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

J. J. JOHNSTON,
Bvt. Capt. U S. A., A. A Q M.

PROPOSALS FOR BARLEY

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 000,000 POUNDS of Barley will be received by the undersigned at their office in Tucson, until noon, Monday, May 2d, 1870.

Bids for the above Barley will specify the amount—in currency—per pound. The Barley to be delivered at Tucson as soon after the first day of July next as possible, and to be paid for on delivery

All bids for the above amount of Barley must be signed by two responsible men as security for the delivery of the same in case said contract be awarded.

Bids for any amount over and above twenty thousand pounds will be received.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Tucson, April 7th, 1870. 9a4

NOTICE !

I have this day sold out my entire interest in the firm of Chambers & Petty to Salomon W. Chambers—all accounts will be paid to the company, and all company debts will be paid by them.

SIMON R. CHAMBERS.

April 7th 1870. a913

NOTICE !

Notice is hereby given that I have this day deputized J. E. McCaffry county Recorder and ex-officio Probate clerk, and he will perform the duties of said office during my absence.

F. H. GOODWIN.

Tucson, April 4, 1870.

Notice !!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.

Jan. 15th 1870. f

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
SUB DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA
TUCSON, A. T., March 29th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 7th day of May next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with forage for the fiscal year commencing July 1st 1870, at the places and in about the amounts following, viz :—

Tucson Depot,	600,000 Grain,	1,000,000 Hay.
Camp Crittenden,	425,000 do.	800,000 do.
Camp Bowie,	800,000 do.	1,500,000 do.
Camp Goodwin or new post in the White Mountains	1,000,000 do.	1,800,000 do.
Camp Grant,	500,000 do.	800,000 do.

These amounts are estimated to be a supply for the several posts named, for the fiscal year above stated, but should it be found necessary to increase the amount of any article at any of the places, then the contractor for that article at that place will be required to deliver the increased amount; and should the amount named for any place be in excess of the actual requirements, then the contractor shall only deliver what may be needed—due notice to be given him of any such increase or decrease. Should there be more than one contractor at any post for the article so increased or decreased, the increase shall be delivered by the contractor whose bid is last accepted, and, in like manner, the reduction shall be made from his amount.

It is desired that the grain be at least two-thirds of Barley, and bids for this proportion will be the most favorably considered, everything being equal—the remainder to be of Corn or Barley, at the option of the contractor; but if Corn, to be delivered in the months of December, January, February and March. Bids will however be received for a greater proportion, or all, of corn. All, to be good, sound, merchantable, well-cleansed grain, and delivered at such times and in such quantities as the quartermaster on duty at the place of receival may designate, and subject to his inspection. No white flint corn will be received.

The Hay must be well-cured, merchantable hay, of the best quality that can be had within a reasonable distance of the post for which it is intended; the bulk of it to be cut and put up from this year's crop, in August, September, October and November; to be well stacked at such place in the vicinity of the post, and in such sized stacks as the receiving officer may designate; to be salted if required, (the Quartetmaster's Department furnishing the salt.) and subject to the same inspection as the grain.

Bids for Barley Hay will also be received, to be delivered in July, August and September.

Bidders will please state the price for each article by the pound, and both in gold coin and U. S. currency, and should the bid be made for supplying more than one place, the prices at each place will be separately stated. The prices for Goodwin and the new post to be established in lieu thereof, in the White Mountains, will also be separately stated.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than five thousand pounds, of grain or one hundred thousand pounds of Hay, or ten thousand pounds of Barley Hay; and when the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of persons offered as security will be required.

A clause will be inserted in all contracts that they may be terminated at the pleasure of the government, and no contract shall be considered in force until it has received the approval of the commanding Generals of the Department of California and Military Division of the Pacific.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order,
J. G. C. LEE,
2a16t Bvt. Lt. Col. and Chf. Q. M.
Sub-Dist. of Southern Arizona.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the

Santa Rita Saw Mill.

All orders for lumber left with him will receive prompt attention.

LAZARD & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.

March 23, 1870; tf.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D,

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and centra Mexico,

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

—o—

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything nece sary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

—o—

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.

Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc, etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, Hay and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

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PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD & Co

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory.

anuary 22, 1870.

WHEAT'S SALOON.

BY

GOLDTREE & Co.

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

February 25, 1870. tf

TUCSON BREWERY.

BY

SALES & SMITH.

—o—

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand.

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

Also

FINE LUNCHES.

A. L'VIN & Co.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies or Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oOo:—

ThisPioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, Californis Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the publi generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are

CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lof

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

CASH STORE!

—o—

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descriptio of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS

SHAWLS

BOOTS

SHOES

SLIPPERS

LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS

PRINTS

MUSLINS

DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o ucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12,tf SAML. BOSTICK

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M.

LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS &CAPS
CARPET
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhee

---

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Tucson Depot, A. T.
March 14th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quintuplicate, will be received at this office until Tuesday the 19th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for supplying the Subsistence Department at this place with good, marketable FRESH BEFF on the block, for one year, commencing July 1st, 1870. The beef to be of equa proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the acting Commissary of Subsistence,

Bidders are requested to state the price per pound, both in coin and currency, at which they will supply the beef required.

Each bid, unless the responsibility of the bidder is otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that they will become his sureties,

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. P. Small.
Chief C. S., Department of California.

J. G. C. LEE,
m1915. Brevet Lt. Col. and A. Q. M. A. C. S.

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of John H. Conwell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the said state to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said estate, to exhibit the same at the office of Thos. P. Duffiey, in the town of Tucson, or to Charles Conwell, Camp Grant, A. T., with the necessary vouchers within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which time outstanding claims will be for ever debarred.

CHARLES CONWELL
m5t8 Administrator,

Tucson, A. T., March 1st, 1870.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Hampton Brown deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the estate of Hampton Brown, deceased, to present them to the undersigned at his office in Tucson, with the necessary vouchers, within twelve months from the date of this notice. After which time outstanding claims will be for ever debarred.

JOHN H. ARCHIBALD
Administrator.

Tucson, A. T., March 24, A. D. 1870. 4t

NOTICE!

The United States vs. Policarpio Moreno — In the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona—County of Pima,

To Policarpio Moreno, defendant above named.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint in this action filed with the clerk of this court, at Tucson, in the county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, within the time hereinafter designated, after the service on you of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, to wit: if the defendant is served with n the county in which this action is brought twety days; if the defendant is served out of the county, but in the District in which this action is brought, thirty days; in all other cases, forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court, that certain property heretofore belonging to you, seized for violation of the revenue laws of the United States, and more particularly ascribed in said complaint, be condemned and forfeited to the United States.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona th s 11th day of February, A. D. 1870.

(SEAL)

OSCAR BUCKALEW,
f1919 Clerk Dist. Court, U. S.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. *All just and legitimate claims* against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Otct4, '07.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1870. No 15.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2.00
Single numbers, each 25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

THE OLD MAN'S WILL.

Old Oliver Smith, in his threadbare suit,
Hears the boys of the village laugh and hoot,
"There goes the miser so poor and old,
Starving and scrimping to heap up gold."

But the old man thinks with a quiet smile,
Let these idle scoffers wait a while,
Till time, which sifts the wheat from chaff
May show that the poor have cause to laugh.

The old man goes to the promise sure,
"Who feeds the hungry and clothes the poor,
To the very least of them all shall see
He has done it also unto me."

The years roll by, the will is read,
And blessings descend on the giver's head—
For many a farmer of wealth and skill
Owes his start in life to the old man's will.

It hears the orphaned children cry,
And the blushing maiden's modest sigh,
And it soothes the poor man's dying bed,
For it gives to his starving children bread,

And it claims its share of the perfect bliss
Which crowns the lover's ecstatic kiss;
For it furnishes gold for the golden band
Which binds them together in heart and hand.

"God help the widow! so poor and old,"
And He does, from the miser's hoarded gold,
For His perfect love to the old man gave
Both the wish to give and the power to save.

Ye sordid slaves to the shining pelf,
Who love the gold for its own poor self,
Who know that the cash you love so well
Is dragging you down to the depths of hell—

If how to leave it you'd like to know
Yet take it with you when you go,
To the bank which seven-fold interest pays.
Where no thieves can steal and no rust decays.

So that riches take wings and upward fly
And the camel springs through the needle's eye.

Go clothe the poor, and the hungry fill,
And follow the text of the Old Man's will!

The Navy

The New York *Herald* makes the following Statements regarding the extreme insignificance of our navy when considered in connection with those of European powers:

The last *Army and Navy Gazette of the United Kingdom* declares that it was entirely unprepared for the exhibit of our navy, as set forth in the Secretary's annual report, and confesses to rise from its perusal with feelings not only of contentment, but of delighted satisfaction and rejoicing that our "navy, commerce and flag are rapidly disappearing from the ocean." This is the feeling that animates the hearts of all those opposed to republican institutions, and it would delight beyond measure the monarchies of Europe to hear of our humiliation. This will be our lot some of these days if Congress does not grant the supplies necessary to keep up a respectable navy. Thirty-five vessels are all that can be kept afloat, because Congress has even limited the number of men to eight thousand five hundred, which allows only short crews to some of our ships. Congress reduces the number of sailors in the navy to one-fourth that in the French navy and to one-eighth that in the English, while the crews of the Spanish vessels-of-war now in Cuban waters number thirteen thousand three hundred sailors and marines—four thousand eight hundred more than our whole navy.

Pere Hyacinthe has become a journalist. The first number of his new, religious journal has made its appearance in Paris.

A Balloon Fish.

The *N. Y. Herald* has the following account of a huge sea monster recently seen off Cape Hatteras. The minuteness with which the animal is described becomes somewhat surprising when we consider that it was not captured, not even touched:

The monsters of the air, forest and sea have been illustrated by great authorities as Buffon, Cuvier and Agassiz. They have classified species, determined purpose, characteristics and propensities of the lesser life, and have even gone so far as to express the belief that all monsters of the past and present are known to the naturalist. The discovery of the fossil remains of great hydrosaurus by Professor Waterhouse Hawkins, but also in the appearance of a vast sea serpent in American waters, off Cape Hatteras, on the 12th inst., of which the Herald has full particulars.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of March the Captain of the Saladin was on deck, while his hands were below safely quartered in their hunks enjoying those visions that hover over heavy eyelids. Murky and foggy drapery obscured the brightness of the sky. As the captain scanned the horizon he descried what he considered to be a wreck on the starboard beam, about five miles distant, bearing east-northeast. He immediately put down his helm and turned the Saladins head to the eastward, hoping to overhaul the object and render what assistance might be necessary. The captain inserted his head in the cabin and called "All Hands on Deck." * * *

Progress was made toward the point of interest for a few minutes when it was plainly evident that the Saladin was overhauling a huge piscatorial pirate, which they soon saw was the most remarkable specimen of a marine serpant probably ever seen by pre-Adamite man. The good Saladin sailed on, steering due east. Commotion reigned on board. The captain exclaimed, "is this a dream, is this a dream?"

The seamen who had just been released from the bondage of a profound sleep thought it was, for there dead ahead sat an enormous fish, larger than a ship, looming up in comparison with the Saladin as St Peter's before a village parsonage. The serpant was making headway about two knots an hour, and the Saladin was rapidly overhauling her. At half past seven the schooner hove to with the monster twenty feet on her starboard quarter. Then all hands strained their eyes from their sockets to see how the monster looked. Its architecture was very accurately measured, and the serpant was found to be 700 feet long, with a body forty feet in length and a tail of sixty feet But the most curious feature of the monster was an immense body of hard gristle matter twelve feet in height, forty feet in width and the same in length, which was entirely void within, forming a large bladder shaped balloon which, filled with air, buoyed the serpant on the water, and seemed to be an agent whereby it could keep the surface and commit its depredations either on commerce or the harmless tenants of its own element. This oval body had regular ridges running from the apex ahead—for this bladder preceded the body of the fish—to where it joined the main body. These ridges extended fore and aft, at intervals of four inches, with a regular height of two inches, and gave to the surface the appearance of the network of a balloon. The bladder portion was elastic and yielded to the movements of the sea, and was two inches thick, but of a hard, dense, impenetrable character that would resist knife or bullet. On each side of this floating dome were two heavy paddles, each five feet long, by which the monster made progress. The fish proper which was only an appendage tailed on to this blown up bladder, consisted of a heavy fishy substance with brown sides, and about ten feet from the dome were two eyes, one on either side of a large horn.

From this point the fish tapered to a forked tail of material as heavy and as hard as iron. Captain Slocum declares the tail would weigh 100 pounds to the cubic foot, and the forks of the tail stood horizontally in the water, but submerged four feet, the rest of the monster sitting lightly on the ocean wave. Captain Slocum feared to fire at her, to disturb her in any way, as one movement of the docile pirate would have crushed the Saladin to the deep. He believes that the animal has some internal engine by which she fills her balloon with air and discharges it at pleasure, then sinking out of sight. Her touch is poison and her contact dangerous. She is like a sunfish, but really new—a balloon fish.

This discovery is valuable to science and was made by men of entire credibility, and the statements given are by men who understand the sea and are enthusiastic at the marvellous discovery.

A Vigorous Defense of Col. Baker.

A 'Traveller' writing to the Omaha Herald from Whetstone Agency, dated the 12th ult. says:

"I have read with regret several short editorials in your paper denouncing in the strongest terms the noble Col. Baker, who recently attacked and badly whipped a village of Pagan Blackfeet (British Indians) in Montana, who were led and controled by that notorious renegade, 'Mountain Chief.'

You are not aware that this 'Mountain Chief,' the leader of 600 lodges of Piegans (the fighting leader), was the murderer of the lamented Bozeman on the Yellow-stone, in the winter of 1867. Bozeman and Thomas Coover, of the Gallatin Valley, were en route to Fort Smith when Mountain Chief with three followers approached them professing great friendship. 'Mountains Chief' extended his hand to Bozeman in token of friendship, and with the other drew his revolver and shot him dead. Coover escaped. These blackfeet were living with the Crows at the time, and the Crow Indians reported the circumstance to the commanding officer at Fort Smith. I saw Bozeman's arms and horses in the hands of this immortalized thief and murderer.

Afterward, with seven Blackfoot companions, he murdered three inoffensive American citizens on Rock creek, the same winter,

The following Spring he murdered five discharged teamsters on Boulder creek; and one emigraint on Bottom Grass creek.

He has committed a hundred other depredations on the Missouri river between Benton and Union, which the citizens of that county have not yet forgotten.

Perhaps the Hudson Bay Company are responsible for this. They educate their Indians to make incursions this side and murder American citizens.

Let poor and chivalrous Baker alone, and take up the British Fur Company and assist them.

When I write of Mountain Chief and the Piegans and Blood bands of Blackfeet, I know whereof I speak.

A war party of Brule Sioux attached to the 'Medicine Bull's' band, and belonging to this reservation, have just returned from a successful raid on the Loup Fork or Shell Creek. They brought in seven fine American horses, among them a span of greys. Who is the sufferer? Where is Vincent Collyer? We were laboring under the impression that all the imbeciles, appointed on the different commissions, dead; Vincent Collyer lives, and speaks of the *Piegan'* Indians.

The Ohio Legislature considers the subject of woman's rights by a bill which provides:—

"That the females of this State be allowed all the rights and privileges, including the ballot, now granted to male citizens; that females shall be liable to military and road duty; and that, if women shall refuse to provide for the support of their husbands and families, it shall be considered sufficient ground for divorce, the husband to be allowed alimony out of the estate of his wife"

A wealthy old lady, living at Bergen, N. J., recently committed suicide by hanging herself from a post of her bed. The cord of execution was a garter.

An Indian Legend

When the lofty and barren mountain was first lifted in the sky, and from its elevation looked down on the plains below, and saw the valley covered with fruitful trees, it sent up to Brahma something like a murmur of complaint. "Why thus barren? Why these scarred and naked sides exposed to the eye of man?" And Brahma answered. "The very light shall clothe thee, and the shadow of the passing cloud shall be as royal mantle. More verdure would be less light. Thou shalt share in the azure of heaven, and the youngest and whitest cloud of a summer's sky shall nestle in thy bosom. Thou belongest half to us." So was the mountain dowered. And so, too, adds the legend, have the loftiest minds of men been dowered in all ages. To lower elevations have been given the pleasant verdure, the vine and olive. Light—light alone, and the deep shadow of the passing cloud, these are the gifts of the prophets of the race.

An Awkward Witnes.

Lawyers have a belief that when a witness begine to yawn, and look extra indifferent, he is probably lying. A funny coloquy between a witness of this class and a counsellor occurred a few weeks ago in a court held not very far west. The particular matter at issue was an account of several years' standing; defendant swore that he had paid it in full, and to corroborate him called this witness. The fellow mounted the stand, took the oath, gaped, and testified directly that the money was paid; that he was present and saw it paid. Then he was turned over to the plaintiff for cros-examination:

Lawyer—You say you saw the money paid?
Witness—(Gaping) I did.
Lawyer—Where was the plaintiff when defendant came?
Witness—In the barn. (A wide gape).
Lawyer—What month was it?
Witness—(Without hesitation) February.
Lawyer—What time of day?
Witness—About 4 in the morning.
Lawyer—Before light?
Witness—Y-a-a-s—a little.
Lawyer—Then, sir, how could you see the money paid?
Witness—I-I (gaping) lit a match.
Lawyer—What was the plaintiff doing?
Witness—Mowing.
Lawyer—What! Now, sir, just explain to this jury how a man can be mowing in his barn, before daylight, in the month of February.

The witness saw that he had hopelessly involved himself in a quagmire of falsehood. The eyes of the court, jury and lawyers were upon him, and he saw no way to extricate himself from his dilemma. But something had to be done and so, with a *nonchalant* yawn, he drawled out the words: Well, squire,—I don't know as I care much about this case, any way. —*Packard's Monthly.*

At Salt Lake City a mass meeting was held in the tabernacle to remonstrate and protest against the passage of the Cullom bill through the Senate. Mayor Wells presided, and there were seven Vice Presidents, four secretaries and two reporters, besides a number of civil and religious dignitaries on the platform; the remonstrance and resolutions are very lengthy but quite respectful and temperate in tone. Orson Pratt made an address in which he said he had been in the faith nearly twenty-five years, and that he preferred death to hypocracy.

A San Francisco despatch dated March 31, says that late Havana correspondence brings an account of two battles which were fought in the Las Tunis District, both of which resulted in the defeat of the Spaniards It is thought that that Gen Jordan commanded the second of these battles.

Difficulties existing between ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, and her husband, have been amicably settled. Both parties have signed documents consenting to separation.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 23.....1870.

JOURNALISM IN ARIZONA.

Recent developments go to show that to be a journalist in Arizona it is necessary to be a fighting man—a first-class bruiser—unless the editor would have his paper controlled by every demagogue who might feel disposed to dictate to him.

The duties of an editor are easily understood, so easily that even an ordinary reader is capable of deciding as to his ability and industry; but the ease or difficulty with which such duties may be properly discharged is a question which the journalist, alone, may decide. To conduct a newspaper properly, and in accordance with the views of the great majority, it is necessary that the editor be absolutely fearless, impartial, and strictly truthful; and if he be found wanting in any one of these, he deserves to, and certainly will, fall into disgrace.

The strict observance of these rules in Arizona, (among people who have not yet learned to cheerfully accord to the Press its lawful prerogative,) is a matter which, if it does not involve danger, certainly involves much ill feeling. There are those who have conceived and nourished the absurd idea that a paltry office, or a position of local distinction should license an individual to act at pleasure, regardless of the rights of others; or, if the person in position admit that others than himself have *rights*, it is only for the purpose [illegible] what he claims to be the *great superiority* of his own by the prompt abuse of those accorded to others. The man who thus places Self-Esteem upon the throne of Reason, and makes the latter subservient to all the baser passions may, if he be physically well developed, succeed for a time—not through any respect which he may command, but through whatever of fear he may inspire among those who will shrink from the work of self-vindication. But if he intend to succeed in the work of intimidation he must not attempt to make the Press his first subject. Such course has never succeeded and never can succeed. "The pen is mightier than the sword." The Press, the greatest power on earth, must not, cannot be enslaved, and he who would undertake to mould it to his peculiar views must expect to find himself thwarted and publicly disgraced.

In speaking thus we do not wish to be understood as complaining of our position as the conductor of a newspaper, or expressing satisfaction that we control an agent which gives us power to assail our fellow man at a disadvantage. We have not used this power with any show of severity, albeit we have suffered considerable abuse, and heard many threats from a party who was pleased to take offence at that which was not intended to provoke. The only measure by which we will ever be influenced, a *request*, has been contemned, and to procure our silence a *threat*, which is infinitely worse than useless, was employed. In proof of this we have adhered to facts throughout, and did not suppress anything through intimidation.

If a noteworthy incident transpire, the people expect to see it recorded in the newspaper, regardless of the respectability or position of the party or parties concernd. If the names of the actors fail to appear in connection with the incident by which they have rendered themselves notorious in a locality, people will feel a curiosity to understand the circumstances under which the names have been suppressed; and if it be discovered that their non-appearance is owing to fear of chastisement on the part of the editor, then his position should not be an enviable one; but if such immunity has been conceded at request, then the editor has extended a courtesy for which the community should give him credit. He who will not acknowledge a wrong which he may have committed, intentionally or otherwise, when his error has been unmistakably shewn, is generally of a class idiotized by a superabundance of self-conceit—and this will apply to journalists as well as to all others. It is, therefore, clearly the duty of an editor to release from a false position whomsoever he may have so placed through misrepresentation; but when the conduct of an individual is such, that a faithful account, in a newspaper, of his language or actions, brings him to disgrace, then the fault is his, and if he attach blame to the editor who "wrote him up", he can sustain his opinion only by casting aside reason, judgment, understanding and common sense.

STILL THEY HOWL!

The following is what the Boston *Herald* thinks, or rather what it wishes the whole world to believe it thinks of the Piegan Massacre:—

"The document sent to the House of Representatives the other day about the recent massacre of the Piegan Indians, shows a bad state of things on the border. In this particular case the Indians were dying of small-pox at the rate of six a day, and of the 173 killed only fifteen were fighting men, the remainder being women and children. We fail to see any promise of glory or security in such a warfare. If we are to turn savages ourselves the massacre of women and children may be in the direct line, but if the Indians are to be treated as wards of a civilized nation it would be better to observe our treaties with them and keep white men away from their reservations. The military authorities say that they are unable to keep white men away from the reservations, and the Indians complain bitterly of broken promises. In Wyoming a band of white men are preparing to move into the Big Horn region to prospect for mines, though the country is reserved to the Indians by solemn treaties. Similar expeditions have been sent out in Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas. The men in these bands shoot down Indians as freely as game, and the Indians retaliate like savages that they are. Then the soldiers are shoved forward and women and children are murdered in cold blood. It is a disgrace to our boasted civilization and Congress is responsible for these horrible barbarities while it allows them to be practiced."

The following is an editorial from the *N. Y. Herald* containing a few facts regarding this massacre. The opinion of Gen. De Trobriand, therein set forth, should, we think, be seriously considered when Congress undertakes to investigate the affair. The idea of a court-martial is too absurd to be entertained. The man certainly merits promotion.

The Late Massacre of the Piegan Indians, with the disclosure of its atrocities, has brought out General Sherman in a statement charging the responsibility upon General Sully, notwithstanding Sully's denunciations of the horrible affair. The facts, briefly stated, appear to be these:—General Sheridan, in military charge of all that Northwestern region to the Rocky Mountains, suggested to General Sherman that it would be a good thing to pounce upon and "strike" some of those hostile Blackfeet gangs in their winter quarters; that General Sully seconded the proposition, that General Sherman approved this suggestion; that Colonel Baker accordingly was detailed with a strong force against the Piegans in their winter encampment; and that without much discremination in favor of age, sex or condition, he made a fearful slaughter of the Piegan encampment, men, women and children. General De Trobriand, also in command out there, thinks that this affair entitles Colonel Baker to promotion. We think, if the facts are as reported, that this shocking massacre calls for a court martial by order of the President and an investigation by order of Congress."

The person who caught up the idea that Congress had yielded to the solicitation of our Delegate and Governor and agreed to send more troops to Arizona, and who declared that in consequence of two thieving red-skins having been killed last week the promised aid would be likely to be withheld, and who stated that he was "posted" on the matter and knew better than the majority of men, and who made himself generally ridiculous, one night last week, by speaking upon subjects, which he had never taken the trouble to study up, may gain a little information from the following, clipped from the Elko Independent:—

Governor Safford, of Arizona, passed west, on his way home to the land of the Apaches and the cactus, on Sunday last. He looks careworn, and says that he has had a rough time in Washington in his attempt to secure Government aid to rid his Territory of the marauding bands of Indians, who murder his people on every hand and retard emigration to a country rich in mineral and agricultural wealth While his expectations have not been entirely realized, he has succeeded in procuring 750 stands of arms to arm his people with He is thoroughly disgusted with his treatment at the capital, and returns to fight it out in Arizona on his own line, feeling confident that the people of his Territory will eventually be able to exterminate the Indians on their own hook.

Gen Devin.

The following extract from an article published in the *Miner* of the 9th inst, will show that there is, at least, one subject upon which that paper agrees with us. You are on the right track this time Bro. Marion, and while you continue to endorse our views with regard to the actions of men—including the actions of your worthy self—fear not that you will lose the trail:—

Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas C. Devin arrived here late last week from Southern Arizona, and is now at Fort Whipple, awaiting the arrival of Major General Ord. Gen. Devin commanded the troops in this sub-district for more than a year, we believe, when he was transferred to Tucson, and given command of the troop in the sub-district of Southern Arizona. During his chieftancy in the Territory, he has made for himself a record that will never be effaced from the minds of its people—white and copper-colored. Though always cramped and hampered for troops, etc., in the war he has directed against our savage enemies, all freely admit that he has worked well and earnestly to forward their cause, and the savages, whose ranks his soldiers have time and again thinned, have a wholesome dread of the blunt old chief.

Protest Against Logan's Army Bill.

A Captain in the army, who acted wisely in writing above a fictitious name, writes to the *N. Y. Herald*, and in the most pitiful manner proclaims against Congress for threatening to reduce the army, since such measure will probably oust himself from his nice, easy billet, and compel him to depend for a living upon his own exertions. What a gallant soldier he must be! What a protection to its country must be the hand which trembles at the bare idea of being obliged to depend upon itself for support! Hear him plead for office, see him shrink from honest competition with his fellow man! Read his words:

"There are to day many anxious hearts all over the country, wearying many a fireside, to know what is to be the fate of those who periled life and limb in the great strife, and which many supposed a grateful people would never forget. Whether it is to go forth that they are to enter upon a new line of competition for their bread, after many years of forgetfulness of anything like "competition in trade," or to remain servants of the government they helped to save and make what it is to-day, is the question.

In view of the unsettled state of our Indian affairs, the lawlessness of the west and the duties which army officers are called on to perform in the new Territories, it is right and just that they should be paid something more than the cost of living beyond the pale of civilization, and of those "ordered to their homes" on account of the reduction of regiments it would seem that many might be given places of trust and honor, and especially as agents and superintendents in Indian affairs, under the new state of things. It should raise a blush upon the cheek of every American to read what General Sherman said, in view of the reduction of his salary, "that he would have to return to civil life, as he could not dispense the hospitality required at his hands on the small salary proposed." Think of one of Napoleon's marshals or of England's Peninsular heroes ever having to hint of such a contingency growing out of niggardly economy! How will history read of such a contemptible thought as this? Is there any sum possessed by our magnates or merchant princes to be mentioned for a single moment in comprison with the services of the hero who marched in triumph to the sea?"

The Fort Yuma Road.

The San Diego *Union* of April 7th says that work on this road is being carried on with energy "Fifty men are breaking down the boulders of Carizo Cañon, and within the next ten days a board highway will be opened to the freight trains of Arizona. Messrs Pauly and Briant left on Tuesday last to inspect the road; they will return in about a week when we shall publish full particulars of the work."

Mr. Yager arrived here from Yuma on Sunday having passed over the route about 10 days previous. He is of opinion that no great difficulty will be encountered in the work, and says that a considerable length of road is already completed. The work, he believes, will be finished within a period of two months.

McCormick's bill, to legalize the acts of the Legislatures of Arizona, passed the Senate on the 25th of March.

NOTICE!

FOUND:—On the road between Tucson and Fort Yuma, in July 1869, a considerable sum of money and some papers, the latter supposed to be the property of some military officer. Said property is in my hands and will be delivered to the owner upon proving property.

EDWARD PHELPS.
U. S. Marshal for Arizona.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO.....March 9th, 1870

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office, until 12 M., on THUSDAY, the 5th day of May, 1870, for the Transportation of Government Stores during the fiscal year, commencing July 1st. 1870, and ending June 30th, 1871, between the following points, viz.

I.

From Halleck Station, Nevada, to Camp Halleck, Nevada—200 Tons, more or less; distance about 12 miles.

From Winnemucca, Nev., to Camp Winfield Scott, Nev.—75 Tons, more or less; distance about 45 miles.

From Winnemucca, Nev., to Camp McDermit, Nev.—69 Tons, more or less; distance acout 60 miles.

From Reno, Nev., to Camp Bidwell, Cal.—169 Tons, more or less; distance about 215 miles.

II.

From Winnemucca, Nev., to Fort Boise, Idaho Territory—70 Tons, more or less; distance about 250 miles.

From Winnemucca, Nev., to Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, Idaho Territory—70 Tons more or less; distance about 135 miles.

From Reno, Nev., to Camp Warner, Oregon—200 Tons, more or less; distance about 281 miles.

III.

From San Francisco to Camp Gaston, Cal.—150 Tons, more or less; distance about 290 miles. Stores to be taken from Storehouses in San Francisco,

From San Francisco to Camp Wright, Cal. via Petaluma—40 Tons, more or less; distance about 192 miless. Stores to be taken from Storehouses in San Francisco.

From San Francisco Cal. to Camp Klamath, Oregon—55 Tons, more or less; distance about 484 miles. Stores to be taken from Storehouses in San Francisco,

IV.

From Ehrenberg, on Colorado River; To Camp Whipple, A. T.—275 Tons, more or less; distance about 177 miles. To Camp Date Creek, A. T.—210 Tons, more or less; distance about 117 miles. To Camp Verde, A. T—120 Tons, more or less; distance about 216 miles.

V.

From Camp Mojave, A. T., to Camp Toll Gate, A. T.—160 Tons, more or less; distance about 125 miles.

VI

From Yuma Depot, A. T., to Camp McDowell, A. T.—425 Tons, more or less; distance about 222 miles.

Bids to state in each case the price per pound, in gold, for the whole distance.

Bidders will in every case, state in their bids the smallest number of days they are willing to contract to deliver the Stores at their respective destinations after they are turned over to them for transportation

All bids to be made in triplicate, with copy of advertisement attached to each bid. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of one thousand dollars (a certified check preferred), as a guaranty that the bidder will execute the contract if awarded to him.

Bidders will state the names of their sureties to the required bond.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division Commanders

The right to reject all or any of the bids is reserved, if it be considered for the interest of the service to do so.

Any further information in reference to the Freight to be transported, Routes, etc., can be had on application at this office,

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed "Proposals for transporting Army Supplies from ——to——."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bvt. Brig. Gen and Chief Qr. M. Dep. Cal.
a9t3.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

YUMA DEPOT. March 25th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate are invited for the delivery at this Depot and at Fort Yuma, for the ensuing fiscal year, of three hundred and fifty tons of Hay, more or less.

Bids for a portion of the above will be considered.

The Hay to be of the best bottom grass, in bales of not less than two hundred (200) pounds each; to be delivered at either the Depot or the Post, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Delivery to commence on the 1st of October and to be complete by the 31st of December 1870.

Bidders must enclose with their bids a statement by their proposed sureties, taken before a Justice of the Peace and certified by him, of their intention to give bonds in the sum of seven thousand (7,000) dollars for the faithful performance of the contract, in case it be awarded to their principal.

Bids will be received until 2, o'clock P. M. Tuesday May. 15th, 1870, when they will be opened.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the Government.

G. B. DANDY,
a12t5 Bvt. Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.,
A. Q. M.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 3. TUCSON, A. T., SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870. No 16.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

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P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

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OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

AN ACT to establish certain post roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

ALABAMA.

From Butles, via Pushmataha Whynot to Meridian.

ARIZONA.

From Sacaton to Florence.
From Maricopa Wells to Phœnix.
From Bluewater to Florence.
From Pima Village to Phœnix.

ARKANSAS.

From Pine Bluff, via White Sulphur Springs White Oak and Lee's Ferry, to Princeton.
From Eldorado, via Mount Holly, Village Creek, Calhoun, Magnolia, and Dorchester, to Lewisville.
From Pine Bluff to Sheridan.
From Hampton to Chambersville.
From Little Rock, via Sheridan to Princeton.
From Dallas, via Milton, Ozan, and Nashville, to Washington, in Hemstead County, Arkansas.
From Baxter Springs to Fort Smith, in Arkansas, via Marysville.
From Hot Springs, Kansas, to Fort Smith in Arkansas.
From Batesville to Yellville, via Rapp's Barrens.

CALIFORNIA.

From Manchon, via Bridgeport to Sweetwater.
From Newville to Elkins.
From Somersville to Banty's.
From Independence to Cerro Gordo.
From Independence, via Loue Pine to Los Angelos.
From Moor's Flat to Graniteville.
From Truckee, via Sierraville to Loyalton.
From Truckee to Tahoe.
From Banty's, via Greyville, Crowe's Landing, Orostimba, and Hill's Ferry, to Dover.
From Pacheco, via Clayton, Nortonville, and Somersetville, to Antioch.
From Santa Rosa to Sebastopol.
" Ukiah City to Lake Port.
" Healdsburg to Calistoga.
" Marysville, via North Butte to Princeton.
From Woodside, via Summer Springs, San Gregorio, to Peseadero.
From San Diego, Penasquita, Poway, Balboa, Santa Isabel, Warner's Ranch, and San Jacinto, to San Bernardino.
From Napa City, via Sonoma to Santa Rosa.

COLORADO.

From Kit Carson, via Wild Horse Springs and Antelope Springs, to Pueblo.
From Saguache to Southern Ute Agency.
From Breckinridge, via Hot Springs to White River Agency.
From Evans, via Burlington to Boulder.
" Carson City to Colfax.
" Evans to Black City.
Fort Lyon to Nine-mile Bottom.

DAKOTA.

From Yankton to Columbus, in Nebraska
" Vermillion, via Eureka, to Swan Lake.
" Fort Randall to Whetstone.
" Sioux Falls to Flandreau.
" Abercrombie via Fort Ransom to Fort Stevenson.
From Fort Abercrombie to Fort Totten.

FLORIDA.

From Wellborn, via White Springs and Roaring Creek to Blount's Ferry.
From Palarka, via St. John's River to Irwin
" Gainesville, via Jamestown to Orange Creek.
From Uchee to Freesport

ILLINOIS.

From Mattoon, via Cook's Mills to Fuller's Point.
From Lewis Kuder's to Rantoul.
" Pontiac, via Reok's Creek and Nebraska to Minonk.
From Oakly to Newburg.
" Edwardsville to Troy.
" Edwardsville, via Alhambra to New Douglas.
From Edwardsville, via Princetown to Bunker hill.
From St. Jacobs to Alhambra.
" Highland to Saline.
" Golconda, via Westonville and Lusk to Equality.
From Sacramento, via Shadsville and Young's Station to South Hampton.

INDIANA.

From Logansport, via Mexico, Denver, Chili, Pawpaw, Stockdale, Roann, Laketon, North Manchester, Liberty Mills, Collamer, and South Whitley, to Columbia City.
From Royal Centre, via Big Indian and Blue Grass to Fulton.
From Oakland City to Winslow.
From Delphi, by way of Pittsburg, Carrolton, Lockport, Burnettsville to Logansport.

IOWA.

From Washington to Dayton.
" Ladora to Luzerne.
" Dunlap to Red Oak Junction.
" Cherokee, via Ida to Mapleton
" Guthrie to Cromwell.
" Newton to Clyde.
" Malcom to Tame City.
" Luzerne to Ladora.
" Melrose to Confidence.
" Manchester to Monticello, via Milo Golden Prairie, Hazel Green, Uniontown, Buck Creek, Grove Creek, and Downerville.

KENTUCKY.

From Hopkinville to Greenville.
" Louisa, via Winfield to Louisville
" Louisville to Brownsboro.
" Vanceburg to Grayson.
" Bushe's Store, Laurel County, to Flat Lick, Knox County.

KANSAS.

From Lake Sibley, via Fannie and Clinton to Garley.
From Emporia via Dow Creek, Hill Creek, and One-hundred-and-forty-two Creek to Washara.
From Muscotah, via Kennekuk to Hiawatha.
" Wilmington to Alma.
" Humboldt, via Prairie du Chien, Montgomery City, Claremont, and Westvalia, to Parker.
From Chetopah, via Parker to Arkansas.
" Douglas to Walnut City.
" Circleville to Wetmore.
" Neuchatel to Nottingham.
" Waterville to Marysville.
" Delphos, via Solomon River, to Waconda.
From Elk River, via Wrightsville and Coffeyville, to Parker.
From Leroy, via Belmont and Coyville, to Fredonia.
From Cuba, via Belville, to New Scandinavia.
" Wichita, via Walnut City, to Arkansas City.
From Fredonia, via Neodosia and Independence, to Parker.
From Emporia, via Madison, Janesville, and Eureka, to Independence
From Carthage, via Westonia, Columbus, Millersburg, Oswego, Elston, Mount Valley, Independence, and Wrightsville, to Walnut City.
From Humboldt, via Verdi and Neodosia, to Independence.
From Emporia, via Matfield Green, to Wichita.
From Chetopah to Alvertis, Cherokee Nation.
From Topeka, via Mill Creek and Alma, to Junction City.
From, Salina, via Elk Horn and Spillman Creek, to Waconda.
From Oswego, via Cannville and Westvalia, to Parker.
From Waterville, via Ballard's Falls, Hanover, Limestone, Jenkins' Mills, and Fairburg, to Meridan, in Nebraska.
From Chetopah to Fort Gibson.
" Chetopah to Parker and Carney.
From Oswego, through Neola, Mount Valley, Timber Hill, Big Hill, Liberty, and Independence.
From Atchinson, via Doniphand, Troy, Highland, and Iowa Point, to White Cloud.
From Doniphan, via Geary City and Palermo, to Wathena.
From Atchison, via Syracuse, Normanville, and Claytonville, to Hiawatha.
From Waterville to Washington.
" Waterville, via Clifton, Clyde, and Lawrenceburg, to Lake Sibley.
From Washington, via Haddon and Cuba, to the County Seat of Republic County.

MAINE.

From South Albion, via Albion, to East Benton.
From Burnham Village to Unity.
" Dexter, via Ripley, to Cambridge.
" Bath to Georgetown.
" East Dixfield, via South Carthage, to Dixfield.
From Mount Desert, via Seal Cove and Fremont, to Southwest Harbor.

MARYLAND.

From Newburg to Harris's Lot.
" Offult's Cross Roads to Rockville.

MICHIGAN.

From Fenn's Mills, via Douglass to Saugatuck.
From Big Rapids, via Sherman City, to Mount Pleasant.
From Brookside to Section six, township eighteen north, range ten west.
From Traverse City, via State Road to Midland City.
From Hersey, via Le Roy and Muskrat Lake to State Road, at West line of township twenty-four north, range seven west.
From Holland to Robinson.
From Crapo to Section three, township nineteen north, range twelve West.
From Manistee, via north side Manistee River, to Sherman.
From Sherman, via Township twenty north, range eight west, to Hersey.
From Grand Haven City to warwood.
" Saint John's, via Maple Rapids, Alma.
" Alma, via Forest Hill, Salt River, and Wiota, to Mount Pleasant.
From East Saginaw, via Watrowsville, to Caro.
From Pittsburg to Perry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Carlisle to Bedford.
From Granville Corners to North Granby in Connecticut.

MINNESOTA.

From Pomme de Terre, via Oxford, to Fergus Falls.
From Otter Tail City to Rush Lake.
From Otter Tail City to White Earth Reservation.
From Cold Spring to Mannanah.
From Hutchinson to Dassel.
From Alexandria, via Leaf Valley, Millersville, Chitherall, Battle Lake City, Blooming Grove, and Aurdale, to Elizabethtown.
From Pomme de Terre to Bush Lake
From Litchfield, via Pipe Lake, to Preston Lake.
From Wells, via Minnesota Lake, Sherman, Medo, Winnebago Agency, and Tivoli to Mankato.
From Wells to Blue Earth City.
From Mankato, via Red Jacket Mills, Good Thunder's Ford, Mapleton, and Minesota Lake, to Wells.
From Sauk Centre, via east end of Grove Lake, Westfield, and Gilchrist, to Six-mile Creek.
From Guilford to Moscow.
From Redwood Falls, via Beaver Falls, to Willmar.

MISSOURI

From Washburn to Rocky Comfort.
From Pleasant Hill to Peculiar.
From Maysville to Bedford.
From, Trenton, via Buttsville and Modena, to Conneaut.
From Wintersouth, Half Rock, to Middleburg.
From Bethany to Cainesville.
From Cameron, via Arico, Alta Vista, Santa Rosa, and Havana, to Gentryville.
From Forsyth to Little Rock, in Arkansas.
From Neosha, via Seneca, Bryan's Saltworks, Fort Gibson, Perryville, and Fort Wachita, to Sherman, in Texas.
From Vera Cruz to West Plain.
" Iron Mountain to Salem.
" St. Louis to Fenton.
" Memphis to Moulton, in Iowa.
" Gregory Landing to Winchester.
" Houston, via Summerville, to Eminence.
From Houston, via Rush, to Montauk.
" Montauk to Licking.

NEW YORK

From Knoxboro' to Munsville Station.
" Scriba, via South Scriba and North Volney, to Vermilion.
From Oriskany Falls to Knoxboro'.
" Smyrna, via Ostelic, to Pitcher.

NEBRASKA.

From Seward, via Adel, to Thayer.
" Ulysses to Schuyler.
" Blair to West Point.
" Norfolk to Niobrarah.
" Beatrice to Jenkin's Mills.
" Beatrice, via Meridian, to Hebron.
" West Point to Ponca, in Nebraska.
" Rose Creek to Dryden.
" Norfolk to the North west Corner of Town[ship] twenty-four, range five west, of the sixth principal meridian in the State of Nebraska.
From Blair, via Moro, Elder Grove, to West Point, Nebraska.

NEVADA.

From Battle Mountain Station, via Battle Mountain, to Gelena.
From Carlin to Mineral Hill.
" Elko, via Mountain City and Silver City, to Boise City.
From Hamilton, via Reveille, to Callville.
" Carlin, via Mineral Hill and Eureka, to Hamilton.
From Hamilton to Mount Ophir, via Shermantown.

NORTH CAROLINA.

From Company Shops to Lenox Castle.
" Elizabeth City to Roanoke.
" Smithfield to Hinant's Mills.
" Leesburg, via Howe and Smith's Store and Gravel Hill Post Office, to Parker's Store.

OHIO.

From Geneva, via Mechanicsville and East Trumbull, to Morgan.
From Geneva to Rock Creek.
" Weymouth, via Medina and Whittlesey, to Chatham.
From Jackson to California.
" Jamestown, via Grape Grove and South Solon, to South Charleston.
From Xenia, via New Jasper, Paintersville, Lumberton, and Port William, to Wilmington.
From Trenton, via Woodside and Flanner's Corner, to Excello.
From Nonpareil to Coshocton.
" Van Wert via Gilbert's Mills, to Timberville.
From Jacobs, via Macomb's, Weber's, and Crabtree's, to California.

(to be continued.)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 30.....1870.

THE 32D PARALLEL RAILROAD.

For some time past, the friends of the 32d Parallel Railroad have maintained an unusual silence regarding their great project, and by so doing led many, for the time, to think that they had permitted their ardor in the cause to gradually cool down. But the case is happily otherwise. The powerful and unremitting advocacy of this project for more a year, by friendly journals both East and West, showing as plainly as language will permit, the topographic and climatic advantages of 32d parallel route, was intended only as a prelude to a higher aim; for no sooner had the necessity of a railroad over the 32d parallel been made fully apparent, and the various advantages in the work of construction been unmistakably pointed out than the crowning effort—an appeal to the Senate for right of way—was put forth. Twice, already, has the bill been before the House, and on each occasion passed by a large majority; but in neither case was it submitted to a vote in the Senate. The inaction of this latter body with regard to the railroad bill has kept this great enterprise in a state of doubt and inactivity for more than a year. It is to be hoped however, that a work which promises to number among the greatest enterprises of the country, which asks no aid from the National Treasury, and which will develop the resources of the richest mineral territory on the continent, will no longer be impeded when no real causes combine to render its encouragement untimely or detrimental. The views of the N. Y Tribune, set forth in the following paragraph, are well worthy the consideration of the Senate:

The Southern Pacific Railroad appeals to the Senate for a confirmation of the right of way and kindred privileges required to enable it to construct an iron track through Arizona, connecting that secluded region with the Atlantic as well as the Pacific, repelling and repressing its ruthless Apaches, and opening its mineral treasures to use and benefit of mankind Seldom has so great a good been proffered to the American People at so little cost to them; and we trust that the Senate will respond as the House did to the generous proffer. Arizona without this Railroad is worse than worthless to us; she is a bill of expense to our Government and a temptation to the loss of their scalps to our adventurous citizens: *with* the Railroad, it will prove a vast treasure-house, the seat of novel industry, enterprice thrift, and National wealth. We look hopefully to the Senate to smite the rock whence so many blessings must flow, by giving all needful powers and facilities to the Trans-Continental Railroad.

Truly may it be said that without a Railroad Arizona is "worse than worthles." But this does not imply that the country possesses no wealth, but simply that hidden wealth is of no value and becomes much whose than valueless when its pursuit occasions the premature death of hundreds of valuable citizens every year. Had we a railroad those loathsome records of savage barbarity such as we now publish from time to time would gradually disappear; as the lowest barbarism could not long retain aquality of power, much less the ascendency which it now enjoys, when arraigned side by side with the master work of civilization.

THE PIEGAN MASSACRE.

This affair which, for several weeks has furnished material for hot-headed comment by numberless fanatics all over the country, is now beginning to be better understood. This is well, for the truth of the matter being known, accomplished, or should be permitted to accomplish, a double purpose; in the first place it should remove from Col. Baker the censure so recklessly and unjustly hurled at him from every quarter and show him forth as he is, a brave and skilful Indian fighter, and in the next place it should teach those who were so ready to condemn his action in the matter, the propriety of learning facts before raising their voices in condemnation of an action, in future. The facts in the case now fully established, are, that out of the 173 Indians killed, 120 were able-bodied men, returned from the warpath a few days previously. Fifty-three women and children were killed, but they were killed accidentally; mixed up, as the were, with the men, it is evident that to have spared them would have been to render the object of the expedition absolutely abortive. That the Col. was not disposed to "make war upon women and children" is evident from the fact that 140 women and children captured after the massacre were immediately set at liberty. Col. Baker and the officers who were with him, in view of the malicious attack upon them by Eastern papers, now demand that the whole matter be at once and throughly investigated.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

While the attention of the government is directed to retrenchment in the civil list, the army is not neglected. We have the most expensively officered army in the world and it is the determination of Congress to cut it down to the minimum. It is proverbial that both the army and the navy are sensitive subjects to handle in any way. Not only do the members of these services look upon their terms as perpetual, but the people holding in grateful remembrance their sacrifices and heroic devotion jealously watch any legislation that apparently encroaches on the rights of our soldiers and sailors. But we must settle down sooner or later to a peace basis. The theory of our government is in no way more definitely and universally recognized, than that it is against public policy to maintain an expensive army in time of peace. Taxpayers demand that the expenses in this direction be at the very lowest figure. The committee on Military Affairs have thoroughly examined into the subject. When the revolution was at an end, the officers were mustered out with three months' pay; the same course was adopted at the close of the Mexican war, but it appears that the reduction at the close of the late rebellion, of the numerical strength of officers and men was disproportionate, and a remodeling is proposed which will necessarily retire some good and worthy men. It is proposed to give them each one year's full pay.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

There was quite a scene when the Sutro Tunnel bill came up in the House of Representatives. The Bank of California which is called the Incorporated Jim Fisk of the Pacific Coast, attempted to manipulate a law through Congress, and had sent one of the most prominent members of the San Francisco bar to attend to the business. The charge was openly intimated that he had "influenced" some of the Pacific delegation, and the House by a decided vote administered a rebuke to the would-be monopolizers that puts a quietus upon the grasping avidity of this institution. The grants to Mr. Sutro are again confirmed, and we shall now see, under his energetic rule, a development of the mining resources of the country that will be a national benefaction.

The labor of those hardy men who delve into the bowels of the earth, must be protected from the combinations of capital which seeks to inaugurate a system of serfdom only one remove from that slavery which has just had its shackles broken.

LABOR.

Labor needs protection, needs encouragement, for there is danger to the Republic if we are to bow to the monopolies that strive to hedge us in on every side. Labor is as much entitled to the fostering care of the government as any other branch of the resources of the land. and yet it is singular that the only practical legislation it has received from Congress is opposed by sophistry and technical ruling. I allude to the eight hour bill, which was so elaborately attacked by Senater Morrill of Vermont; it was defended in a masterly style by Hon. Geo. E. Spencer, Senator from Alabama, who forcibly illustrated the persistent efforts made to reduce the laborer and mechanic not only in financial benefits, but lower his moral and social standing. Senator Spencer deserves the acknowledgments of the working classes for the able manner in which he defended their rights, and the record will tell in his favor some day.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Our street cars, instead of having matting on their floors, have a loose covering of straw. Some one must have thrown some matches among the combustible material, for while one was descending a down grade, the whole mass caught fire. The passengers, among whom were several ladies, had just time to escape, but the car was entirely destroyed, and this in the middle of the day.

TRANSPORTATION.

Boutwell seems to be doing his best to disengage himself from every combination in Wall street. The Wall street brokers used to undertake to "transfer" gold for a percentage. This week the Treasury department took the business into their own hands and loaded a car with coin which they desired transported to San Francisco. The car will go right to the Pacific coast without breaking bulk. The bullion went under guard in charge of the private secretary of Mr. Boutwell and another gentleman.

RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

It is said that there will soon be two new Cabinet ministers. Ben. Butler is mentioned as one, and Judge Noah Davis of Rochester as the other. All such changes are always discredited, but they do not get out without some foundation. The retiring officers, it is said, will be Fish and Boutwell. *Ex fumo dare lucem.*

There is considerable agitation (to use a mild term) between the Internal Revenue department and the Treasury, to which it is subordinate. Delano, like Rollins, desires the bonds to be an independent institution, cut loose from the Treasury. Boutwell opposes, and as there is considerable patronage attached to the Inland Revenue department "the longest pole will knock the persimmon." Taxpayers look on like the woman did when she saw her husband fighting with a bear,—not caring a d—n which whips.

WELCOME TO SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

Quite a handsome reception was given at Lincoln Hall, this week, to the Republicans from Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas. Speeches were made by Senator Thayer, Gov's Bullock and Scott, Mayor Bowen, Hon. Horace Maynard, Simon Beard and others. From speeches made by the Southern guests it appears there are many smouldering embers of the rebellion that must be yet extinguished.

Y. Z.

Gen. Sheridan, in a recent letter to Sherman regarding the wild Indians of the frontiers, and particularizing the Piegans as a specimen of the most untamable, says:

"If we permit the Indians to scalp and ravish the defenseless people of the frontier, we are burnt in effigy and denounced as soulless monsters."

The *New Mexican* says that, in connection with the Indian question, Sherman was burnt in effigy at Denver, Col., within a few years. If such is the fact, the above paragraph will furnish a rather high-flavored nut for Sherman to crack—but he will crack it notwithstanding, and, it is to be hoped, to the best advantage.

The House Committee on Territories, on the 12th inst, reported a bill to admit New Mexico as a State.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Portable Saw-mill and Shingle Machine.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Tucson, A. T., April 27th, 1870.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at this Depot, on Monday the 6th of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

one PORTABLE SAW-MILL,
one SHINGLE MCAHINE.

The articles must be removed immediately after the sale.

Terms: Cash in Government Bonds.

a30t6. J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR LIME AND CHARCOAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Tucson, A. T., April 25th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until noon on Tuesday the 31st day of May next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at this place with such quantities of good Lime and Charcoal as may be required during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next.

The price for each will be stated separately, by the bushel, in U. S. Gold Coin.

Delivery to be made from time to time as required by the Depot Quartermaster, and subject to his inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for Lime and Charcoal," and addressed to the undersigned.

By authority,
a30t5 J. G. C. LEE,
Bvt. Lt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army

NOTICE.

WE have appointed SAMUEL HUGHES, Tucson, A. T., our Agent for the sale of all lumber made at the

Santa Rita Saw Mill

All orders for lumber left with him will receive prompt attention.

LAZARD & YERKES,
Santa Rita Saw Mill Co.
March 28, 1870; tf.

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., Saturday May 21st, 1870, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at this post, with one million, five Hundred thousand (1,500,000) pound of Barley.

Bids will be received for the entire amount, or any part of that amount, provided no bid is less than three hundred thousand (300,000) pounds.

The Barley must be of the best quality raised in this section of the Territory, sound and free from all dirt and foreign substances, and to be cleaned ith a fanning mill before delivery; also to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require.

Bidders will state their prices per pound in Gold coin, for Barley, to be thus delivered.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons as sureties, that in case a contract is awarded, the same will be entered into, and fulfilled.

Payment will be made in U. S. Gold coin, or its equivalent in Legal Tender Notes, immediately after the receipt of the Grain, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids, and to accept the whole or any portion of the grain.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for supplying Grain at Camp McDowell, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

J. J. JOHNSTON,
Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A. Q. M.

CAMP MCDOWELL, A. T., April 9, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Wednesday, June 1st, 1870, for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at this post with ONE THOUSAND (1000) cords of Wood, more or less, as may be required for one year, from October 1, 1870.

The wood must consist entirely of Mezquit, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Quartermaster's Department may require. A cord to consist of one hundred and twenty-eight (128) cubic feet, and to be closely piled.

Bidders will state the price per cord, in gold coin, for wood to be delivered.

The names of at least two good sureties must be given in the proposals.

Payment will be made in U. S. Gold Coin, or its equivalent in Legal Tender notes, immediately after the receipt of the wood, if the Quartermaster's Department be in funds, if not, then as soon as funds may be received for such purpose.

A copy of this advertisement (a slip cut from this paper) must be attached to each bid.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Supplying Fuel at Camp McDowell, A. T.," and to be addressed to the undersigned

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids offered.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

J. J. JOHNSTON,
Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A A Q M.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

YUMA DEPOT, March 25th, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate are invited for the delivery at this Depot and at Fort Yuma, for the ensuing fiscal year, of three hundred and fifty tons of Hay, more or less.

Bids for a portion of the above will be considered.

The Hay to be of the best bottom grass, in bales of not less than two hundred (200) pounds each; to be delivered at either the Depot or the Post, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

Delivery to commence on the 1st of October and to be complete by the 31st of December 1870.

Bidders must enclose with their bids a statement by their proposed sureties, taken before a Justice of the Peace and certified by him, of their intention to give bonds in the sum of seven thousand (7,000) dollars for the faithful performance of the contract, in case it be awarded to their principal.

Bids will be received until 2, oclok P. M. Tuesday May. 15th, 1870, when they will be opened.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the Government.

G. B. DANDY,
a1216 Bvt. Brig. Gen'l U. S. A.,
A. Q. M.

LEVIN'S HOTEL.

MAIN STREET.

The building known as the "Hodges' House" has underwent a thorough renovation and is now open to the public under the above name. The bed rooms are airy and comfortable, and neatly furnished—having every accommodation to be found in any hotel between San Francisco and St. Louis. The Table will be found to contain the best that the country affords, prepared by the most skilful cooks in the Territory.

"GUS" will be always at his post in the BAR.

LEVIN & CO.
April 16 1870. tf

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

APRIL 30.....1870.

LOCAL MATTERS.

CAPTAIN MOWRY arrived last week from Guaymas. His teams, bringing in government freight, continue to arrive daily. His last shipment to the Port of Guaymas will have been delivered here by the 4th proximo. The Captain is now on his way to San Francisco to attend to his next and last shipment to be made on the present contract.

THE SULTRY days have returned, bringing the usual allowance of flies and other troublesome insects. This affliction is, however, counterbalanced by the respite from intermittent fever and heavy clothing, enjoyed during summer weather.

ANOTHER INDIAN OUTRAGE:—On Wednesday news was brought to town of the murder of a party of Mexicans coming with teams from Sonora. They were attacked the previous day, near the Potrero, by a large party of Apaches evidently on the warpath, and, after a brief struggle, six out of the party were killed. Two succeeded in effecting their escape, leaving the animals and merchandise in the hands of the Indians.

THE BURRO MINES:—From letters received by Wednesday's mail we have late news from the mines. Miners continue to flow into the district from every direction. There are now several hundred persons engaged either at sinking shafts on the several leads or prospecting the surrounding country. The town site previously laid off is now dotted with huts Four saloons (more properly whiskey sheds) are in constant operation and serve to stimulate, from time to time, the ardor of the already sanguine denizens. A vigilance committe has been organized to restrain "jumpers" and to keep order generally. We were shown several specimens of rock sent to interested parties here, which surpass the expectations of even the most hopeful. One of those specimens, a mass of 'float silver," in the possession of Mr. Hains, weighs about 20 ounces; four-fifths by bulk being of virgin silver. The confidence of those engaged in the sinking of shafts is increased twenty-fold at every additional foot they descend.

TWO INDIANS "RECONSTRUCTED":—On Tuesday, the 19th inst., a party of Indians 'jumped" the herd of Mr. Felmor at Camp Grant, drove off the herders and started the animals on a brisk trot toward the mountains The alarm soon reached the post and a detachment of soldiers went in pursuit. The Indians had proceeded but a few miles when overtaken by their pursuers. A brisk skirmish now took place, a portion of the Indians attempting to keep the soldiers in check while the remainder sought to escape with the cattle. But the effort proved fruitless, and Lo paid dearly for his temerity; for a well directed bullet, from a rifle in the hands of a sergeant, stretched one of the swarthy thieves upon the ground, while one of his companions was treated to a bullet from some other source which inflicted a mortal wound. This proved too much for the noble red who fled to the hills forgetful of booty and every thing else, save dear life.

ON SUNDAY last Mr. Stockton, of Los Angeles, with five wagons loaded with liqors, arrived in town. He comes for the purpose of being the first in the field when the mining sentation shall have reached its highest point. Well, we wish him success, and the probability is that he will be quite successful. The fever, though strong at present, is only in its infancy. Parties arrive daily; upon entering the town and seeing only a couple of hundred persons stirring around upon the streets they become sceptical; upon being told that the principal portion of the inhabitants are at the mines, they become inquisitive; upon being shown a fair specimen of rock from the Burro, they become astonished; upon seeing a good specimen they become excited, upon the wings of excitement they strike out for the Butro mines, alias Rolston City, and become so pleased with the surroundings that they forget to return. And this is the routine to which we are now becoming accustomed.

RUFFIANISM RAMPANT:—The lawlessness which exists among a certain class, or rather, which has begun to manifest itself during the past week, demands strong treatment at the hands of our peace officers. The court-house plaza was a scene of drunken broils during the greater part of Monday night. Bullets whistled around from place to place with terrible recklessness. By mere accident it happened that no one was hurt, but this fact should not be permitted to shield the transgressors from the punishment which they so justly merit. About 9 o'clock the same evening a Mexican named Salazar, while passing through a door opening into a corral in which his horse was tied, was fired at from within, the bullet passing within a couple of inches of his head. He retreated backward instantly, but failed to report the occurrence until next morning.

MR. WOOSTER arrived from Tubac on Monday and from him we learn the details of Apache exploits in his locality. On the 20th inst. a band of Apaches secreted in a wood bordering the field in which he was working, and doubtless watching for an opportunity to "take him in" were disappointed in the pursuit of their cherished object by the arrival at his ranch of four Papago Indians —Mr. Wooster leaving his work and going over to speak to the latter (friendly) Indians. After a few minutes spent at the ranch the Papagos mounted their horses and rode away, and happening to pass the thicket in which the Apaches were secreted were fired upon and one of their number killed. The remaining three galloped back to the ranch and arrived just as 20 Papagos, leading their horses, packed with corn, come up. The horses were immediately freed from their packs when the whole party mounted, and taking the trail of the retreating Apaches followed it until sun-set, when the latter were safely lodged in their mountain retreats. They then returned, collected a large quantity of wood, placed it in a pile and having fixed the dead Indian on top, set it on fire. As the flames proceeded to envelop the body, the wordly effects of the deceased were thrown upon his pyre.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY—SOME TRUTH IN MEXICAN LEGENDS:—There exists among our Mexican population various legends regarding the existence in several localities of wonderful deposits of the precious metals So thorough is the confidence which prevails with regard to the truth of these stories that parties of men start out from time to time in search of the localities,—every rock and tree by which they are to be guided to the treasure being clearly set forth by the account verbally handed down from their ancestor. We are inclined to think that many of those tales have no foundation whatever, but believe that the great majority of them is founded upon fact, We are well aware that a story in travelling undergoes many changes from the time that it has been communicated to the second party until the time at which it has been related by the tenth, and should, therefore, expect the description given of the route leading to those mines, as well as of the country in which the lie, to be somewhat defective. It has frequently happened, however, that parties have travelled several miles and found the country exactly as described, but, that finally, failing to discover a prominent feature, they decided that they had lost the trail and gave up the search in despair. But one of these expeditions, which left here last week, has been rewarded with the most complete success. The existing mining sensation having imparted contagion to some of the native population, two men under its influence started out about 8 days ago, one taking a pan and the other a pick. They proceeded first to San Xavier del Bac, distant 9 miles from Tucson, and thence for a distance of 15 miles followed their legendary guide to a spot minutely described. Here were indications of work in former years; so filling the pan with the soil, they proceeded to an adjacent spring and, after carefully washing away the earth, found among the residue several particles of gold. They remained there during the night and until noon next day when they returned, bringing gold dust to the amount of $11. A large party of men left for the locality on Wednesday.

GOVERNOR SAFFORD arrived on Wednesday after an absence of several months, during which time his efforts on behalf of this Territory, aided by those of McCormick, have done much toward placing Arizona before the eyes of the world, as she really exists. His most cherished object, that of procuring military aid for the purpose of carrying on an active and vigorous war against the Apache Indians although not attained to the letter, has not proven an absolute failure. Both the President and the Secretary of War are in sympathy with our suffering people—thanks to the representations of our Governor and Delegate—and if troops can, at any time within the present year, be spared from duty elsewhere, they will be ordered to Arizona. One point has, however, been carried unconditionally, and that is, that 500 stand of arms have been procured for distribution among those living in localties where Indian depredations occur, and for parties who may wish to undertake an expedition for the recovery of stolen property or otherwise. These arms are of the latest model (breech-loading) and will therefore prove infinitely superior to the muzzle-loading things generally used by the settlers.

Another important point accomplished by the governor consists in his success among the newspaper men of New York. Previous to his visit in that city the Press was loud in its condemnation of Arizona. The country was generally represented as a barren waste, an accumulation of rocks and mountains containing no agricultural land, and mineral deposit of limited value and extent. Among the newspapers making such representations the *Sun* occupied a prominent place, going so far in its utter blindness, and ignorance as to recommend that the few troops in the Territory be withdrawn, the settlers paid for their improvements and moved off, and the country handed over to the Apaches. But the Press of New York now stands disabused of this class of opinion. The governor was interviewed by the *Herald's* reporter, by the editor of the *Journal of Commerce*, by reporters of the *Tribune*, *Sun* and *World* and the result has proven satisfactory. We no longer read in New York papers those false and foolish statements to which we were so well accustomed only a few months ago. Even the *Sun*, if it is not actually a champion in our cause, is certainly inclined to treat our Indian question on purely rational grounds.

HON. COLES BASHFORD left for central Arizona on Monday. He will visit La Paz, Wickenberg and Prescott, at which places he will attend to affairs which he has now in litigation.

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
TUCSON, A. T.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territ'y

J. E. McCAFFRY.
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
TUCSON, A. T.
January 2d 1869-tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.
Tucson, A. T.
OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

Notice!

The Partnership heretofore existing between F. Lauenstein and John G. Hucke is this day dessolved by mutual consent. The businness will hereafter be conducted by the latter who will collect all claims and settle all accounts belonging to the late company;

Tucson April 27th 1870.

F. LAUENSTEIN,
JOHN G. HUCKE.

GERMAN BAKERY.

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public that hereafter he he will carry on the above business.

Fresh Bread, Pies, Cakes, etc., always on hand, and furnished to order.

JOHN G. HUCKE.
Tucson April 27th 1870. a30t3

F. M. HODGES,
MAIN SREET
TUCSON. A. T.
KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

NOTICE!

FOUND:—On the road between Tucson and Fort Yuma, in July 1869, a considerable sum of money and some papers, the latter supposed to be the property of some military officer. Said property is in my hands and will be delivered to the owner upon proving property.

EDWARD PHELPS.
U. S. Marshal for Arizona.

Franco-American Restaurant.
Meals at all Hours.

Single meals,	75cts.
Three meals a day,	$1.50
Board per month,	$40.00
do. week,	$10.00

CHARLES COQUIDE,
Proprietor.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SUB DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN ARIZONA
TUCSON, A. T., March 29th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS, which must be made in quadruplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday the 7th day of May next, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with forage for the fiscal year commencing July 1st 1870, at the places and in about the amounts following, viz:—

Tucson Depot,	600,000 Grain,	1,000,000 Hay.
Camp Crittenden,	425,000 do.	800,000 do.
Camp Bowie,	800,000 do.	1,300,000 do.
Camp Goodwin or new post in the White Mountains	1,000,000 do.	1,800,000 do.
Camp Grant,	500,000 do.	800,000 do.

These amounts are estimated to be a supply for the several posts named, for the fiscal year above stated, but should it be found necessary to increase the amount of any article at any of the places, then the contractor for that article at that place will be required to deliver the increased amount; and should the amount named for any place be in excess of the actual requirements, then the contractor shall only deliver what may be needed—due notice to be given him of any such increase or decrease. Should there be more than one contractor at any post for the article so increased or decreased, the increase shall be delivered by the contractor whose bid is last accepted, and, in like manner, the reduction shall be made from his amount.

It is desired that the grain be at least two-thirds of Barley, and bids for this proportion will be the most favorably considered, everything being equal—the remainder to be of Corn or Barley, at the option of the contractor; but if Corn, to be delivered in the months of December, January, February and March. Bids will however be received for a greater proportion, or all, of corn. All, to be good, sound, merchantable, well-cleansed grain, and delivered at such times and in such quantities as the quartermaster on duty at the place of receival may designate, and subject to his inspection. No white flint corn will be received.

The Hay must be well-cured, merchantable hay, of the best quality that can be had within a reasonable distance of the post for which it is intended; the bulk of it to be cut and put up from this year's crop, in August, September, October and November; to be well stacked at such place in the vicinity of the post, and in such sized stacks as the receiving officer may designate; to be salted if required, (the Quartetmaster's Department furnishing the salt.) and subject to the same inspection as the grain.

Bids for Barley Hay will also be received, to be delivered in July, August and September.

Bidders will please state the price for each article by the pound, and both in gold coin and U. S. currency, and should the bid be made for supplying more than one place, the prices at each place will be separately stated. The prices for Goodwin and the new post to be established in lieu thereof, in the White Mountains, will also be separately stated.

Bids will be received for any amount not less than five thousand pounds, of grain or one hundred thousand pounds of Hay, or ten thousand pounds of Barley Hay; and when the responsibility of the bidder is not otherwise satisfactorily made known at this office, each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two persons (whose responsibility must be certified to by a clerk of a court of Record) that the bidder is competent to carry out the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give the required bonds therefor; and each bidder will state his place of residence and post-office address.

Satisfactory evidence of the solvency of persons offered as security will be required.

A clause will be inserted in all contracts that they may be terminated at the pleasure of the government, and no contract shall be considered in force until it has received the approval of the commanding Generals of the Department of California and Military Division of the Pacific.

The bids will be opened on the day and hour hereinbefore named, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unsatisfactory.

Proposals to be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned at this place.

By order,
J. G. C. LEE,
2al6t Bvt. Lt. Col. and Chf. Q. M.
Sub-Dist. of Southern Arizona.

PROPOSALS FOR BARLEY.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 600,000 POUNDS of Barley will be received by the undersigned at their office in Tucson, until noon, Monday, May 2d, 1870.

Bids for the above Barley will specify the amount—in currency—per pound. The Barley to be delivered at Tucson as soon after the first day of July next as possible, and to be paid for on delivery.

All bids for the above amount of Barley must be signed by two responsible men as security for the delivery of the same in case said contract be awarded.

Bids for any amount over and above twenty thousand pounds will be received.

HINDS & HOOKER.
Tucson, April 7th, 1870. 9a4

Notice!!

We will inform the Public, and travelling Community in general, that we have just built and fitted up, a good store house at Fort Bowie A. T and have furnished the same with a Complete assortment of Goods suitable for Travelers and emigrants, which we will sell at the same prices that such goods are sold for in Tucson, or on the Rio Grande. Our Stock consists of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries; and we will keep constantly on hand flour, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Beans, and in fact, any article required by emigrants, and travellers, at reduced prices.

TULLY OCHOA & Co.
Jan. 15th 1870. f

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

and Express Line From Mesilla

N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesillo, with stages for Santa Fe and the East El paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in nothern and centra Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort to Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesill every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

CHAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

—o—

Having just received from New York an entirely new stock of

General Merchandise

INCLUDING

Dry Goods, Provisions, Clothing, Hardware Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, Cigars Tobacco, etc., etc.,

And everything necessary to make up a Complete Assortment for a

First Class Wholesale Store,

Now inform the public that they are prepared to sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

—o—

CALL at our new store, Corner Main and Commercial streets, where you may examine our goods and prices.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.

Jos. Collingwood, Florence.

E. N. FISH, & CO.

Main Street, Florence, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS

IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco, Hardware, etc., etc., which we sell at the very lowest prices.

We have, also, H[illegible] and Grain, constantly on hand to supply the Public. tf

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PIONEER MILLS!

—:oOo:—

W. BICHARD & C°

ADAMSVILLE, A. T.

—oOo—

Having just fitted up their mills at Adamsville with new and excellent machinery, are enabled to do a larger business than formerly, and are now prepared to furnish flour to contractors and all others at more reasonable rates than it can be supplied elsewhere in the Territory. tf

January 22, 1870.

WHEAT'S SALOON.

BY

GOLDTREE & C°.

Main Street, TUCSON, A. T.

The best quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

February 25, 1870. tf

TUCSON BREWERY.

BY

SALES & SMITH.

—o—

North side Convent Street, near Camp Lowell.

The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter constantly on hand. tf

PIONEER BREWERY

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER. ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

ALSO

FINE LUNCHES.

A. LEVIN & CO.

E. N. Fish, Tucson, S. Silverberg, San Francisco.

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies or Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32

ADAMSVILLE SALOON

—BY—

CHARLES ADAMS.

Main Street, Adamsville.

—:oOo:—

ThisPioneer Establishment keeps first class liquors and cigars.

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the publi generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profitwhich is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH. EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lof

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869, tf.

CASH STORE!

—o—

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.

TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment o

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every descriptio of adapted to every season,

CLOAKS

SHAWLS

BOOTS

SHOES

SLIPPERS

LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS

PRINTS

MUSLINS

DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

n12

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o ucson and vicinity, that we hav on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at th owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12,tf SAML. BOSTICK

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL D ALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS &CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and beingin market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhee

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H I G H E S T

M A R K E T P R I C E S

PAID FOR

A R I Z O N A

AND

S O N O R A

P R O D U C E.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

NOTICE!

In the matter of the Estate of John H. Conwell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the said state to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said estate, to exhibit the same at the office of Thos. P. Duffey, in the town of Tucson, or to Charles Conwell, Camp Grant, A. T., with the necessary vouchers within twelve months from the date of this notice; after which time outstanding claims will be for ever debarred.

CHARLES CONWELL

m5t8. Administrator,

Tucson, A. T., March 1st, 1870.

NOTICE!

The United States vs. Policarpio Moreno — In the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona—County of Pima,

To Policarpio Moreno, defendant above named.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the complaint in this action filed with the clerk of this court, at Tucson, in the county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, within the time hereinafter designated, after the service on you of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service, to wit: if the defendant is served within the county in which this action is brought twety days; if the defendant is served out of the county, but in the District in which this action is brought, thirty days; in all other cases, forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court, that certain property heretofore belonging to you, seized for violation of the revenue laws of the United States, and more particularly ascribed in said complaint, be condemned and forfeited to the United States.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answes the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States District Court of the First Judicial District of he Territory of Arizona th s 11th day of February, A. D, 1870.

{SEAL}

OSCARBUCKALEW,

f19t9 Clerk Dist. Court, U. S.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES Work will be resumed on an extensive scale assoon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.

President

Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Oct4, '67.

TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Department of California. San Francisco, March 10th 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 M., on Wednesday, the 18th day of May, 1870, for the transportation of 1100 tons (more or less) of Government Stores, from San Francisco to Tucson, A. T., for the fiscal year Commencing July 1st. 1870, and ending June 30th. 1871.

Bids to state in each case the price per pound, in gold coin, for the whole distance.

Bidders will state the route by which they propose to transport the stores.

Bidders will, in every case, state in their bid the smallest number of days they are willing to contract to deliver the stores at their destination, after they are turned over to them for transportation,

All bids to be made in triplicate, with copy of advertisement attached to each bid. No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a deposit of two thousand dollars (a certified check preferred) as a guarantee that the bidders will execute the contract if awarded to him.

Bidders will state the names of their sureties to the required bond.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division Commanders.

The right to reject all or any of the bids is reserved, if it be considered for the interest of the service to do so.

Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for Transporting Army Supplies from San Francisco, Cal., to Tucson A. T."

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and Chief Q. M. Dep. Cal.

ap9t5

NOTICE!

I have this day sold out my entire interest in the firm of Chambers & Petty to Salomon W. Chambers—all accounts will be paid to the company, and all company debts will be paid by them.

SIMON R. CHAMBERS.

April 7th 1870. a9t3